

A Pocketguide to the
Birds of Nagaland

ANWARUDDIN CHOUDHURY



AUC'04



Gibbon Pocket Guides



To the people of Nagaland



Cover: Blyth's Tragopan *Tragopan blythii* (male), the state bird of Nagaland

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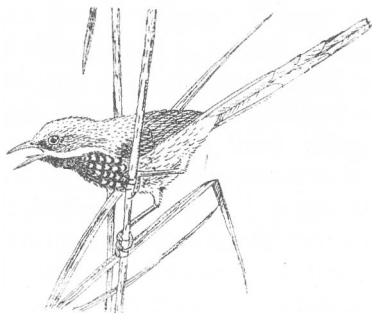
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A Pocket Guide to the **Birds of Nagaland**

Text, photographs & line drawings
by

ANWARUDDIN CHOUDHURY



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[with support from OBC-WildWings Conservation Award]

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Sultan Tit

Préface

I was always fascinated by Nagaland, its colourful people and rich biodiversity. I got first detailed account of this state from my father late Alauddin Choudhury who travelled in the area in early 1970s. Later on he also introduced me to the classic works on various Naga tribes by the Britishers (Hutton 1921, Mills 1922, etc). However, it was not until 1987 that I had the first glimpse of Nagaland while I was posted as an EAC (also 'Border Magistrate' for some time) at Sibsagar (Sivasagar) in Assam. Since most of the animal species are considered edible in the area, I was doubtful about the abundance of birds till I started exploring different parts of the state in 1996. I was rather surprised to find that what survived in the area is still exceptionally diverse. Each time I visited the state I got something new. For a birder, visit to the interiors of Nagaland is always a memorable experience.

A local NGO called 'Peoples' Group' had organised a seminar, which they named as 'wildlife festival' in June 1996 where I could get good contact with some genuinely concerned people. During visits to different remote corners I saw that in many areas, the local village councils and students' unions are taking keen interest in saving wildlife and have even banned hunting. I learnt many important lessons while camping in remote villages such as Thanamir and Fakim. The village elders and the 'Headmen' are highly respected who can be key players in any future conservation effort. Such respect to elders is not seen in many other parts of the country. Hospitality, honesty and affection to a visitor in remote villages were also worth remembering.

There are more than 500 species (492 listed here) of birds in Nagaland. So far, two 'critically endangered', two 'endangered', 10 'vulnerable', 10 'near threatened', and nine 'restricted-range' species have been recorded in the state.

This work is largely based upon my own field experience in Nagaland with supplements from secondary sources, especially the available published literature.

The aim of this book is to provide an up to date checklist of birds with brief description of a few threatened and rare species found in this state, presented in simple language coupled with scientific authenticity for both popular reading and technical reference. This is supplemented with photos, drawings and maps. The ultimate aim is, however, to generate awareness and interest on bird conservation in the state.

I am indebted to a large number of people who had helped me during my visits to Nagaland and also encouraged me to work on conservation. Some who deserve mention were M. I. Bora (D.C., Zunheboto), Akato Sema (EAC), T. Torechu (local leader, now an MLA; he was our host during visit to Pungro enroute Saramati), Y. Lotha, and J. Jasokie of People's Group NGO, S. Hukiye (GB of Zunheboto), Natwar Thakkar of Nagaland Gandhi Ashram, Ape (Chairman of Khonoma Village Council), Tsile Sakhire (of Khonoma), Zievinu Yalietsu, Ms Acuno Meyase, Kehevikho, Bano Meyase (all three of Dzülake), D. Moses and Sipichu at Waziho; Mon Bahadur of Waziho Guest House of the cement plant; Sonthe Yamphar of Washelo; Terhuchu Yitsithu, Majhu Yitsithu, Tiiti Yitsithu and Kachu Thure of Ziphu; S. Yingle Theviiry (Chairman of Village Council, Letsam), and Yasangthvu of Letsam; Lapungchu (Chairman of Thewaty Village Council) and Zitinchu (Assistant Gaon Burha) of Thewaty, Thepukedu of Chizami, Thozhupu Mekrisu (of Luzaphemi but works in Chizami who showed his sincerity by waiting for me for many months to show some feathers of a rare bird killed by his father), Kote of Reguri, Mesechulo Lasuh, Vecitso, Zohe and Yasangthvu at Pungro, and Mrs Anne Wright, Ratul Talukdar and Hakim of The Rhino Foundation for nature in NE India.

Special thanks are due to Khekiho Sohe and Thomas Kent, both of People's Group NGO who had accompanied me in many of the birding trips. There were innumerable other people who helped me in the field and I thank them all collectively. My thanks too to my mother, wife, other relatives, friends and other well-wishers who gave me the benefit of their advice. Thanks are due the Oriental Bird Club for OBC-WildWings Conservation Award, which has enabled me to come out with this publication.



Black Baza

It is hoped that this publication will be of use and interest to a broad section of readers including the visiting birdwatchers, and above all encourage the young people in Nagaland to work for conservation.

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Guwahati, October 25, 2003

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1 Introduction

The state of Nagaland is located in the north-eastern part of India (25°10'–27°01'N, 93°17'–95°15'E). It covers an area of 16,600 km² and is divided into eight districts:

Dimapur, Kohima, Mokokchung, Mon, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha and Zunheboto. Three more districts are in the offing - Peren, Kiphire and Longleng. Physiographically, almost the whole of Nagaland is hilly and mountainous. The main hill ranges are the Barail in the south and south-west and Patkai in the north. A high range exists along the border with Myanmar and Mt Saramati (3,842 m) is the highest point in the range as well as in Nagaland. The hills in the central areas are commonly referred to as the 'Naga Hills'. The highest peak of the Barail Range is Mt Japfu (Japvo), which stands at 3,043 m. Small plains occur along the Dhansiri river, especially near Dimapur, and to some extent near other rivers where they enter Assam. There are smaller montane valleys in different areas.

The climate of Nagaland is tropical 'monsoon' type in the lower areas and subtropical in higher elevations with a hot wet summer and a cool drier winter. Annual rainfall in the state varies from about 1,000 mm in the south-west to more than 6,000 mm in the north. The temperature generally ranges from less than 0°C in winter (minimum, especially on Mt Saramati) to 35°C in summer (maximum).

Tropical wet evergreen or rain forest occurs in patches in the lower and middle elevations all over, except in the south-west where tropical moist deciduous and semi-evergreens dominate. Many of the river valleys and gorges are covered with evergreen forest. The tropical semi-evergreen forest also occurs in many of the once evergreen pockets. The hollong *Dipterocarpus macrocarpus*, mekai *Shorea assamica* and nahor *Mesua ferrea* are some of the notable tree species of the tropical evergreen forest. In the deciduous forest of the south-west, bhelu *Tetrameles nudiflora*, gamari *Gmelina arborea* and banji-ou *Dillenia scabrela* are some of the noteworthy species.

In the higher hills, especially on the Barails, in Satoi, Mt Japfu and on the slopes of Mt Saramati, subtropical broadleaf (evergreen) forest occurs with small areas of conifers in the eastern parts. Higher up on Saramati, temperate broadleaf forest is found, while atop (Mt Saramati) the vegetation type is subalpine. During winter, the peak remains under snow. There is no large grassland in Nagaland; however, small

patches occur in sheltered valleys and along the rivers with *Phragmites* spp., *Arundo donax*, *Neyraudia reynaudiana*, *Themeda villosa* and *Saccharum* spp. In the abandoned *jhum* (slash-and-burn shifting cultivation of the hill tribes) also various grasses occur till these are colonised by scrubs and then shrubs. It may be mentioned here that the *jhum* has greatly altered the original vegetation types all over Nagaland.

Nagaland forms part of the Oriental Zoogeographic Region (now often called the Indomalayan Region). It is in the transitional zone of the Indian and Indochinese (zoogeographic) subregions, as a result of which a rich birdlife exists in a relatively small area. Nagaland is also part of a global biodiversity 'hotspot' (Myers *et al.*, 2000) as well as an Endemic Bird Area, i.e., Eastern Himalaya (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998). In all, more than 550 species of birds are likely to occur in Nagaland (492 are listed in this publication).

History of Ornithology

Nagaland has been poorly covered by ornithological surveys. Earliest references were found in Godwin-Austen (1872–1878) and Coltart (1902). Colonel Godwin-Austen was a British topographical surveyor but had made significant contributions on the ornithology of north-eastern India, especially Nagaland including discovery of a number of species and subspecies new to science. Other notable publications on the birds in the first half of last century were McCann (1931, 1933), Hutchinson (1946) and Stonor (1947). Subsequently, Koelz (1951, 1952, 1953, 1954), Ripley (1951, 1952, 1953) and Alexander (1974) provided some information. Recent contributions on ornithology of the area were Choudhury (1996, 1997ab). As many as 141 species new to Nagaland were recorded during recent surveys since 1996 (Choudhury 2001a, 2003). General information on the birds occurring in Nagaland is also found in some synoptic works such as Ripley (1982), Ali and Ripley (1987) and Grimmett *et al.* (1998).

Conservation

Many parts of Nagaland are still poorly covered by ornithological surveys. The current status in the state of the globally threatened Manipur Bush Quail, White-bellied Heron, Pale-capped Pigeon and Beautiful Nuthatch is unknown.

The main threats faced by the forest birds are destruction of forest through felling of trees and *jhum* cultivation. All species are threatened by poaching for food and also by local trade.

The closed forest (canopy cover 40% and above) in Nagaland was 42.8 per cent of the total geographical area in 1972-1975. By 1980-1982, it was reduced to 29.8 per cent (source: National Remote Sensing Agency). It came down further to 21 per cent by 1995 (FSI 1997) and may be less now. The consequence of large-scale deforestation is that the forest-dwelling species such as Blyth's Tragopan and the hornbills are rapidly becoming scarcer.

All species of birds are considered edible and hence, there is regular shooting with guns, trapping with crude snares and killing with slingshots for food. However, for the cryptic and nocturnal birds, hunting does not represent a serious threat, as the numbers involved are low. The commercial sale of birds for the pot in the local markets including that of Kohima town is a serious threat.

Many species are legally protected under Schedule I of The Wild Life (Protection) Act of India, however, most people are unaware of such legal status.

The existing protected area network in Nagaland covers very insignificant habitat (only 1.3 per cent of the geographical area of the state). The protected areas are: Intanki national park, Pulie Badze sanctuary (9.23 km²), Fakim sanctuary (6.42 km²), and Rangapahar sanctuary (4.70 km²). Except for Intanki, all are tiny and hardly cover any sizeable habitat. Moreover, in the sole national park and all the sanctuaries protection measures are inadequate.

Formation of new and larger protected areas such as Saramati-Fakim (500 km²), Satoi (100 km²) and Barails (200 km²; also encompassing within it Dzukou-Japfu areas), and may be 'community reserves' with the help of villagers at Mt Ziphu (50 km²), Mt Paona (20 km²), Mt Zanibu (20 km²) and Pfutsero-Chizami (40 km²), and adequate protection to existing sanctuaries are recommended.

Sale of wild birds in Kohima market has declined nowadays due to a ban order issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohima. This was possible because of motivation and pressure from conservationists and local NGOs including People's Group. The Forest department should also start enforcing the Wild Life (Protection) Act, at least in the main markets with active involvement of NGOs and students' unions.

[The taxonomy and scientific nomenclature in this checklist broadly followed that of Inskipp *et al.* (1996) with deviations while the systematic order largely that of Ali & Ripley (1983)].

2 Some key birding sites

While large number of birds are seen almost everywhere in Nagaland, some key sites are described below.

INTANKI NATIONAL PARK [25°30'-45' N and 93°17'-30' E]. The largest protected area in the state (202 km²). Comprises of low land as well as hills with tropical deciduous and semi-evergreen forests. The Dhansiri river separates it from Assam's Dhansiri reserve forest. This is the last known haunt of the small number of White-winged Wood Ducks that survive in Nagaland. The Brown Hornbill is another key species of the area. A good site to watch tropical forest birds. Also Elephant, Tiger and seven species of primates.

SARAMATI [25°45'-50' N, 94°50'-95°05' E]. Located on the India-Myanmar international boundary in Tuensang district, the area has some of the finest primary forest of subtropical broadleaf type left in the state. The Saramati peak is 3842 m high and is the highest in India south of the Himalaya. Difficult access; one has to drive from Khipire to Pungro then to proceed on foot. The vegetation on top of the peak is subalpine scrub, which remains under snow in winter. The forests in the area are known for Blyth's Tragopan and Rufous-necked Hornbill while in the slightly degraded edge, there is Mrs Hume's Pheasant. Also large mammals such as the Tiger, Gaur, Asiatic black bear and six species of primates. The Sumatran rhinoceros *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* was also recorded in the past (Choudhury 1997c).

FAKIM WILDLIFE SANCTUARY [25°50' N, 95°0' E]. This small sanctuary (6.4 km²) is 30 km from Pungro, which is under Kiphire sub-division of Tuensang district. It is on the slopes of Saramati mountain. Declared a protected area for the rare Blyth's Tragopan. Also other species as listed for Saramati. The whole sanctuary is mountainous with virgin forest.

PULIE BADZE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY [25°40' N, 94°10' E]. Also a small sanctuary (4 km²) near Kohima town. Declared a protected area for the rare Blyth's Tragopan. The sanctuary is also the catchment area for Kohima town, which is an added importance. The vegetation type is subtropical broadleaf. Because of its location near the capital town and also good forest cover, it is a good birding site (mainly smaller hill birds).

KHONOMA [25°38' N, 94°0' E]. A large village near Kohima. The village community has declared their forests as a 'Tragopan Sanctuary', known as Khonoma Nature Conservation and

Tragopan Sanctuary (KNCTS) in 1998. Originally an area of 87 km² was declared but now it has been reduced to only 25 km², a phenomenon that might hamper the success of community conserved areas all over. The forest type is subtropical broadleaf. A good area to observe Blyth's Tragopan and Khasi Hills or Dark-rumped Swift. Accessible from Kohima.

DZUKOU VALLEY [25°38'N, 94°0'E]. Near Kohima town but one has to trek for at least six hours climbing up to 2700 m then down to the valley, which is at 2400 m. Spectacular scenery with short bamboo and an endemic flower (Dzukou lily) are noteworthy. Surrounding forest is known for Blyth's Tragopan and also other wildlife.

MOUNT JAPFU [25°39'N, 94°05'E]. Also near Kohima town but one has to trek for almost a day. It is also known as Mt. Japvo, and is the highest peak (3043 m) of the Barail Range that stretches from Assam to Nagaland. Known for Blyth's Tragopan and other hill birds. The vegetation type is sub-tropical broadleaf on the slopes and temperate broadleaf in the highest parts.

SATOI [25°50'N, 94°30'E]. A patch of excellent primary forest on the top of Satoi Range. Accessible from Zunheboto town. Good for forest birds including Blyth's Tragopan. The vegetation type is subtropical broadleaf. A good trail from Satoi village runs through the forest.

PFUTSERO-CHIZAMI [25°36'N, 94°20'E]. Located in Phek district in southern Nagaland bordering Manipur having elevations of 1400-2300 m. Blyth's Tragopan and Mrs Hume's Pheasant are found in the area. Good forest cover in the ridges and top of the hills. The secondary forest near Chizami is known as an important area for Hume's Pheasant. There is a recent record of rare and elusive mammal, the Spotted linsang *Prionodon pardicolor* from Chizami.

MOUNT ZIPHU [25° 39' N, 94°45' E]. Often called as Mt Zephu and Mt Zepuhu, it is around 2500 m high. Located in Phek district, it is in the catchment area of the Chindwin river of Myanmar. Subtropical broadleaf forest with small areas of temperate broadleaf on hilltop areas. First surveyed in 1950 by S. Dillon Ripley II (1952). Rufous-necked Hornbill, Blyth's Tragopan, Hume's Pheasant and Rufous-throated Hill Partridge occur in the area. The only record of the rare Wood Snipe in Nagaland was from the slopes of Ziphu (Choudhury 2003).

MOUNT PAONA [25°30'N, 93°39'E]. In the Barail Range in south-western part in Peren area of Kohima district. Hilly and

mountainous, the highest peak is 2062 m. Hill top areas have good tree cover. Known for Blyth's Tragopan. Also Rufous-necked, Great Pied and Brown Hornbills and Grey Sibia. The Slow loris and Hoolock gibbon also occurs.

ZANIBU [25°41'N, 94°21' E]. In Phek district, southern Nagaland, Zanibu is known for its lake, Blyth's Tragopan and Rufous-necked Hornbill. The lake is known as Dzudu and is surrounded by dense forest. Mount Zanibu is the highest point having an elevation of 2426 m. The habitat is primary subtropical broadleaf forest with small areas of temperate broadleaf on the hilltop. Mrs Hume's Pheasant has also been reported. There is past record of another threatened species, the Purple Wood or Pale-capped Pigeon from near Phek (Ripley 1952).

GHOSHU BIRD SANCTUARY [25°58'N, 94°25' E]. Near Ghukiye village in Zunheboto district. Around 10 km² (exact area is unspecified) of community forest has been set aside as a 'bird sanctuary' by its chief Mr Nixukhu and all shooting and trapping have been banned since July 1996. The Village Council resolution also states that an offender is to be fined Rs 1500. The Langki river, a tributary of the Diyung river flows through it. The elevation is 600-1200 m. Habitat is secondary forest and abandoned *jhum*. Probably the first such 'community sanctuary' in the region.

SHILLOI LAKE [25°36'N, 94°48' E]. A natural waterbody in Phek district. It is also the largest natural lake in the state with around 15 ha of water area. Waterfowl includes small number of migratory species such as the Ruddy Shelduck, especially in winter. Surrounding area good for scrub birds.

DOYANG RESERVOIR [26°14'N, 94°16' E]. A large reservoir created for generating hydroelectric power in Wokha district. The lake is more than 20 km² and is a potential site for wintering waterfowl.



Pied Cuckoo

3 Selected Species Notes

Threat category according to Birdlife (2001) has been given as EN = endangered, Vu = vulnerable, and Nt = near threatened. RR = restricted-range.

LARGE OR GREAT CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax carbo*

A blackish waterbird with yellow face patch. Bill long and hooked. Now rare. Small numbers are seen in winter along the major rivers and in Doyang reservoir. A flock of 31 was counted near Tizü river between Meluri and Phek (Ripley 1952).

ORIENTAL DARTER *Anhinga m. melanogaster* **Nt**

A dark-brown waterbird with a very slender neck and long pointed bill. It spears fishes. Very rare but one or two seen along the major rivers and in Doyang reservoir.

WHITE-BELLIED HERON *Ardea insignis* (= *imperialis*) **EN**

Also known as the Great White-bellied Heron, this huge slaty-grey bird is extremely rare and sightings are mostly by chance. No recent record. There is a specimen at the collection of the Bombay Natural History Society, which was obtained from Nagaland, perhaps from Dikhou River (Abdulali 1968).

LESSER WHISTLING TEAL, LESSER TREE DUCK *Dendrocygna javanica*

Mainly rufous-brown, these small ducks are known for their whistles, which they utter mostly in flight. Overall rare but widespread in lower elevations. Mainly affects small wetlands near Intanki national park, Jalukie - Samjuram areas and in the plains between Intanki and Dimapur.

WHITE-WINGED WOOD DUCK *Cairina scutulata* **EN**

Chestnut-brown, somewhat resembling domestic Muscovies. Head whitish with black speckles. White leading edges to the wings conspicuous in flight. Males are larger. Seen in pairs, threes or in small family parties. They nest in trees among cavities and holes. Extremely rare. The only recent report was from Intanki national park, where local hunters saw 2-3 times in jungle pools in 1990-91 (Mr Ilo Disong, *pers. comm.*). Past records from Rangapahar reserve forest and adjacent lowland forests near Dimapur (Hume 1890, Hutchinson 1946).

BLACK-WINGED OR BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE *Elanus caeruleus*

A small bird of prey with grey back and whitish underparts. Blackish shoulder patches conspicuous. Rare. One sighted on way to Satoi near Khesito village at an elevation of c. 2020 m on 28 June 1996. This was the second highest elevation record for the species in its entire range. Also seen near Shilloi.

BLACK EAGLE *Ictinaetus malayensis*

Large blackish-brown eagle with yellowish bill. Generally rare but small numbers are regularly encountered in the forested areas.

AMUR FALCON *Falco amurensis*

A small falcon with red legs. It is a passage migrant and is mostly seen in October-November while travelling from south-eastern Siberia/north-eastern China to Africa. More than 20 were observed both in flight and perched on powerlines at the border between Jessami (Manipur) and Meluri (Nagaland) (25°38'N 94°36'E) at about 800 m elevation on 23 October 2001.

MANIPUR BUSH QUAIL *Perdica manipurensis* **Vu, RR**

A small slaty-grey bird, it has not been recorded in recent years in its entire range. Baker (1922-1930) and Ripley (1982) had included Nagaland within its distribution, but without details.

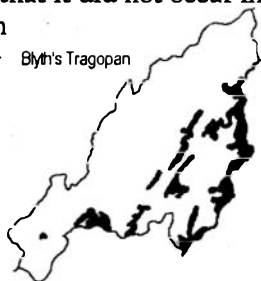
MOUNTAIN BAMBOO PARTRIDGE *Bambusicola fytchii*

Mottled rufous-brown with conspicuous black markings on flanks, this bird is still plentiful at places.

BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN *Tragopan blythii* **Vu, RR**

LOCAL NAMES. Mu (Angami), *Fūdē* (Chakeshang), *Wo-bato* (Chiru), *Gna* (Pochury), *Ayigah* (Sema), *Wüh-therang* (Yimchunger), *Ruigau* (Zeliangrong). The state bird of Nagaland. Males are brilliantly coloured with crimson head and breast, and yellow face. Belly greyish. Females are brown with small white spots. Although rare in most of its range, it is still not uncommon in some pockets such as Satoi of Zunheboto district, Barail Range (Mt Paona, Mt Japfu, Dzukou Valley, Khonoma sanctuary and Pulie Badze sanctuary) in Kohima district, Fakim sanctuary, Noklak and Saramati areas of Tuensang district, Pfutsero, Zanibu, Ziphu and the range along Myanmar border in Phek district and in the hilltop areas near the villages of Kilomi, Dzulhami, and Vishepu (spread over Zunheboto and Phek districts).

Although Ripley (1952) had claimed that it did not occur in the eastern hills, it seems to be common in some places. A bird of higher elevation, it usually occurs above 1,800 m. Occasionally while foraging, may come down to lower areas as a female with chicks were recorded at a low altitude of 1,400 m, at the border of Kohima and Phek districts, on 30 June 1996.



KALEEJ PHEASANT *Lophura leucomelanos*

A familiar gamebird with black male and brownish female. Both have red facial skin. Still common all over and is often snared by the villagers for the pot.

RED JUNGLEFOWL *Gallus gallus*

Ancestor of all domestic breeds of chicken across the world, this familiar bird is widespread and common throughout Nagaland. Frequently killed by villagers for the pot.

MRS HUME'S PHEASANT *Symaticus humiae* **Vu**

LOCAL NAMES. *Chera, Chaga, Tsegra, Zeephu* (Chakeshang), *Wupro, Ka* (Pochury), *Aayihü* (Yimchunger). The state bird of Manipur and Mizoram. The male is a brilliantly coloured bird with largely chestnut body, reddish facial skin, and metallic glossy blue-black on head, neck upper breast and upper mantle. Broad white band along scapulars, white wing-bars, and white tips to tertials are noteworthy. The light grey tail is barred, graduated and long. Because of these bars and also barred rump, it was also called Hume's Bar-tailed or Barred-back Pheasant. The largely grey-brown female is mottled and barred with black.

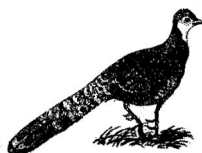
Hume's Pheasant



Recorded mainly in Phek and Tuensang districts. There were reports from Mon district. Might still occur in Kohima district (extreme eastern and southern areas) while there is also possibility of occurrence in southern and eastern areas of Zunheboto district. The species is still widely distributed in the hills of southern and eastern Nagaland. However, it is absent or very rare in Barail Range while in the Saramati area, sparse due to dense primary forest. In Mon district, the reports were from the main Patkai range bordering Myanmar.

GREY PEACOCK PHEASANT *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*

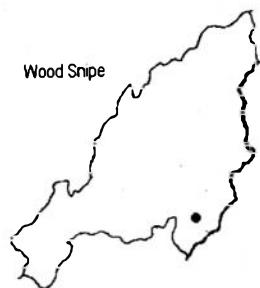
Beautiful grey-brown bird with peacock-like eyespots. Not uncommon in the forest, especially in lower hills and adjacent plains, below 1200 m elevation. A dead male bird at Jalukie weekly market had measured 70 cm in length (freshly killed, hence no extra stretching), the largest ever recorded. The maximum recorded length of a male peacock-pheasant was 64 cm.



Grey Peacock Pheasant

WOOD SNIPE *Gallinago nemoricola* **Vu**

Mottled brown with bold stripes on the upperparts. Similar to Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*, but rufous on the tail, the absence of a broad black tail band are some of the diagnostic marks. A buffy crown-stripe and supercilium are conspicuous and contrasted with the blackish crown sides and eye-stripe. A single bird was flushed from a small wet grassy patch in the centre of the road between Waziho and Ziphu at 1,800 m elevation in Phek district on 14 February 2002. There are very few recent records in its entire range.



Wood Snipe

GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON *Ducula aenea*

A large pigeon with green back, and light grey head and underparts. Popular with hunters, this once common bird has now become rare.

MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON *Ducula badia*

Also a large pigeon, it has deep brown back, and light pinkish-grey head and underparts. Throat white. Thinly distributed all over Nagaland.

PALE-CAPPED PIGEON *Columba punicea* **Vu**

Extremely rare. A colourful bird with metallic chestnut-purple back and whitish cap. Green gloss on upper back and sides of neck. Underparts vinous-brown. No recent record. Also not recorded during the sample surveys at Kohima market, suggesting its relative scarcity. Ripley (1952) had recorded a flock near Phek.

LARGE HAWK CUCKOO *Hierococcyx sparverioides*

A hawk-like brownish-grey cuckoo. Underparts strongly barred. Exact seasonal status is unclear. Mostly known as a breeding migrant in summer in northeastern India, however, the only record from Nagaland was in winter. This specimen was a large one measuring 40 cm in length, 2 cm longer than the maximum known length for the species.

GRASS OWL *Tyto capensis*

A dark brown bird with rufous-buff markings. Face heart-shaped like the Barn Owl. Underparts whitish. Call is a loud screech. Mostly seen on the ground. Uncommon. The only record was a specimen seen in Kohima market in 1997. There are very few recent records of the species from northeastern India.



Spot-bellied Eagle Owl

SPOT-BELLIED EAGLE OWL *Bubo nipalensis*
A large 'horned' owl with distinctive blackish-brown heart-shaped spots on underparts. A nocturnal forest bird, it is rare with very few records. According to Hume (1888), Godwin-Austen had obtained it in Naga Hills, although latter (1878) gave no details. The only recent record was a bird caught near Jakhama in June 1996. It was still alive in Kohima zoo in January 2001. Also known as Forest Eagle Owl.

KHASI HILLS OR DARK-RUMPED SWIFT *Apus acuticauda* **Vu, RR**

A blackish bird with forked tail. May be confused with the Fork-tailed Swift *A. pacificus* but black rump is diagnostic. Mostly seen on the wings like other swifts. The only records from Nagaland were from Khonoma Tragopan sanctuary and Dzukou area (Firoz Ahmed, *pers. comm.*). A very rare bird, its seasonal status is unclear.

BROWN HORNBILL *Anorrhinus tickelli* **Nt**

A small brownish hornbill not confused with any other species found in the area. Now rare and locally extinct in most of the state. The main concentration is now in Intanki national park.

RUFIOUS-NECKED HORNBILL *Aceros nipalensis* **Vu**

Black with rufous head, neck and breast in male. Females are entirely black with blue facial skin. Very rare and locally extinct in most of the state. The main stronghold is Saramati Range including Fakim sanctuary, Noklak area and the mountains along international border in south-eastern Phek. Also recorded in Intanki national park, Mt Zanibu, Mt Ziphu, Satoi and Barail Range in Tenning and Mt Paona.

WREATHED HORNBILL *Aceros undulatus*

Also black but with chestnut crown and crest in male. Females are entirely black with blue gular pouch (yellow in male). Very rare and locally extinct at places. The main concentration is in Intanki national park. Very rare elsewhere, especially in the Barail Range in Tenning and in Samjuram-Jalukie areas. Ripley (1952) had obtained a specimen at Phek and observed it on the slopes of Japfu (Japvo).



Wreathed Hornbill

ORIENTAL OR INDIAN PIED HORNBILL *Anthracoceros albirostris*

LOCAL NAMES. (hornbills in general) *Terha* (Angami), *Waghi* (Pochury), *Agacho*, *Avacho* (Sema), *Ri-changbung* (Yimchunger). Relatively the commoner of the hornbill species found in Nagaland. A black-and-white bird it is very noisy. Once common in the forests, it is very rare now. Most are found in Intanki national park and the unclassified forests in the Barail Range. A few are occasionally met with in Singphan reserve forest of Mon district and stragglers elsewhere.

GREAT PIED OR GIANT HORNBILL *Buceros bicornis* **Nt**

Largest of the hornbills. A black-and-white bird having a majestic yellowish bill with a prominent casque. Once not uncommon, now extremely rare mostly due to persecution for food as well as feathers (primaries and tail), which are in great demand for use in traditional headgear. Habitat loss, especially the mature forest is also a major factor. These issues are common to all hornbills. Locally extinct at most places. The only notable population is found in Intanki national park.

GREAT HILL BARBET *Megalaima virens*

Largest of the barbets with bluish-black head and contrasting heavy yellow bill. Lower back, wings and tail are green. Vent is bright red. Still common all over the state. A popular cage bird, many villagers in remote areas uses it as 'alarm clock' because of its noisy habit.



Great Hill Barbet

ORANGE-RUMPED OR YELLOW-RUMPED HONEYGUIDE*Indicator xanthonotus* **Nt**

A small sparrow-like greyish bird with yellow forehead and cheeks. Lower back and rump orange-yellow. A rare bird of the higher elevations, it usually occurs above 2000 m. Potential sites are near rock beehives in mountain cliffs. Ripley (1952) had collected one near Pfutsero in Phek district and it has been recently reported from Barail Range in Kohima district while there is possibility in the eastern mountain range along India-Myanmar border.

BLUE-NAPED PITTA *Pitta nipalensis*

Pittas are plump birds with short tail. They are secretive and rather difficult to observe. Overall rusty greenish, the male has blue hindcrown and nape. So far three records, two in Kohima market and one in Piphema roadside market.

HOODED PITTA *Pitta sordida*

Smaller than *nipalensis*, this green bird has blackish crown or 'hood'. Lower belly and under tail coverts crimson. Pittas are terrestrial birds and seen on ground. The only record in the state was a bird captured live by a young boy near Kohima town in end-1999 (courtesy: photo by Thomas Kent).

BANK MYNA *Acridotheres ginginianus*

Somewhat like the Common Myna but is smaller and bluish-grey in overall body colour. Bill and eye-patches deep orange (yellow in Common Myna). Only a single record; a bird seen near Dimapur on 27 May 1991. Mainly a bird of northern India, it is rare all over the north-east India.

RED-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE *Urocissa erythroryncha*

A beautiful bird with bluish upperparts and white underparts. Very long tail is characteristic. Bill and legs red. A resident bird it is still found in mixed forest. Usually seen in small parties. Recent records included dead birds in Kohima and live birds in the wild in Phek-Ukhrul border.

JUNGLE CROW, LARGE-BILLED CROW *Corvus macrorhynchos*

A familiar black bird. Due to regular persecution it has almost vanished from the vicinity of human habitations. There is a saying in Assam that no crow occurs in Nagaland, however, a few were seen in recent years in Sukhai village-Tizü river area in Zunheboto district and Jalukie in Dimapur district.

WEDGE-BILLED WREN BABBLER *Sphenocichla humei* **NT, RR**

A dark brown bird with a characteristic long conical bill, which is diagnostic. Other notable features are whitish stripe behind eye and triangular black-and-white scales on sides of neck and underparts. A bird of the hills, it usually occurs in forest and scrub above 900 m. Very rare and few recent records from its entire range. A dead bird was recorded in Kohima market in 1997 confirming its presence in Nagaland.

YELLOW-THROATED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax galbanus*

Yellow throat and underparts with black on face (especially forehead, ear coverts and upper throat) make it easily identifiable. Upperparts largely olive-brownish. Tailend black with white tips. Not uncommon in Nagaland, it haunts dense scrub, grass and forest mainly above 700 m elevation.

STRIPED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax virgatus* **RR**

Narrow white streaks on plumage is characteristic. However, another species, the Striated Laughing Thrush *G. striatus* also has such streaks. Lack of crest and smaller size are diagnostic.

A common resident and seen in scrub and thickets 900 m up. There were also past records from Nagaland (Godwin-Austen 1874a,b).

BROWN-CAPPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax austeni* **RR**

Whitish bars on rufescent underparts are diagnostic. Overall olive-brown with rufescent tinge on head, wings and tail. Occurs above 1800 m elevation. It is rare and not sighted during recent bird surveys, however, Ripley (1952) had recorded it on Mt Japfu from 2,350 to 2,700 m elevation.



Brown-capped Laughing-Thrush

STREAK-THROATED BARWING *Actinodura waldeni* **RR**

A small babbler with black barring on wings and tail, a feature seen in almost all barwings. It has dark grey-brown head with light greyish streaks. Underparts rufescent brown streaked with buff. Often seen in mixed parties with other babblers.

WHITE-NAPED YUHINA *Yuhina bakeri* **RR**

Yuhinas are small babblers characterised by a short crest somewhat like a small bulbul. This species has white nape and rear of crest. Seen in forest above 1200 m elevation.

GREY SIBIA *Heterophasia pulchella* **RR**

A greyish babbler with a longer tail. This bird occurs above 900 m elevation in the state preferring evergreen forest. Not common now but is still seen at suitable localities.

BEAUTIFUL SIBIA *Heterophasia pulchella* **RR**

Overall buish-grey, this species has black lores, orbital area and on wings (primary coverts). Occurs in higher hills but may be seen down to 900 m in winter. The significance of this species is that it was described by Colonel Godwin-Austen (1874) from specimens obtained in Nagaland. A rare bird of the state.

PURPLE COCHOA *Cochoa purpurea*

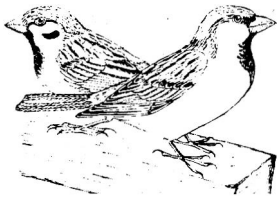
A purplish-brown bird with pale blue crown. The females are rusty brown overall. A bird of the evergreen forest, it is very rarely seen. Occurs up to around 1200 m altitude.

GREEN COCHOA *Cochoa viridis*

Green overall with pale blue crown and tail. Wings remarkable with silvery blue and black. Occurs in evergreen forest. Very rare and usually found above 1200 m elevation.

BEAUTIFUL NUTHATCH *Sitta formosa* **Vu**

Largest of the nuthatches found in our area. It has black upperparts with brilliant blue markings. Like other nuthatches, it can be seen climbing headfirst down tree-trunks. So far it has been recorded only once. A specimen obtained from Kohima in 1950 is now at Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. There was also a record from Myanmarese side of Saramati in 1960 (Ripley 1961). Barail Range, Saramati, Noklak, Zanibu, Satoi and the mountains of south-east Phek have good potential habitat for this threatened species.



Tree Sparrow (left)

House Sparrow (right)

HOUSE SPARROW *Passer domesticus*

Very rare in Nagaland; seen only in and around Dimapur. Rest of the state, only the Eurasian Tree Sparrow *P. montanus* occurs. Both are, however, sympatric in Dimapur area.

BAYA WEAVER *Ploceus philippinus*

Somewhat like Sparrow, it is rare and seen in Jalukie - Dimapur areas and at the edge of the plains along the Nagaland - Assam border. At Monglukumkh, the birds nest at a police camp inside Assam's Dhansiri reserve forest although they mainly forage in the countryside on the Nagaland side of the border. Baya Weavers are known for their intricately woven nests, which are seen hanging from palms or other trees.



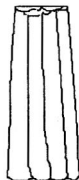
Nesting Bayas



Brown



Rufous-necked



Wreathed



Oriental Pied



Great Pied

Hornbill tails (aids field identification)

4 Annotated Checklist

The following abbreviations have been used: -

Status: R = Resident

W = Winter visitor

L = Local and altitudinal migrant

Bm = Summer migrant

P = Passage migrant

Abundance: S = Stray or vagrant

C = Common

O = Occasional

U = Uncommon

Threat category according to Birdlife (2001) has been given as CR= critically endangered, En= endangered, Vu= vulnerable, Nt= near threatened, RR = Restricted-range.

The common English names are followed by scientific names. The users may use the squares before each species for putting tick-mark after recording sighting.

Cormorants and Darter

- ☐ 1. LARGE OR GREAT CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax carbo* L U
- ☐ 2. LITTLE CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax niger* R U
- ☐ 3. ORIENTAL DARTER *Anhinga melanogaster (rufa)* Nt R U

Herons, Egrets and Bitterns

- ☐ 4. WHITE-BELLIED HERON *Ardea insignis* En R O
- ☐ 5. LITTLE GREEN HERON, LITTLE HERON *Butorides striatus* R C
- ☐ 6. INDIAN POND HERON *Ardeola grayii* R U
- ☐ 7. CATTLE EGRET *Bubulcus ibis* R U
- ☐ 8. INTERMEDIATE OR SMALLER EGRET *Mesophoyx intermedia* R U
- ☐ 9. LITTLE EGRET *Egretta garzetta* R U
- ☐ 10. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON *Nycticorax nycticorax* R U
- ☐ 11. MALAYAN NIGHT HERON, TIGER BITTERN *Gorsachius melanolophus* R U

Storks

- ☐ 12. OPENBILL STORK, ASIAN OPENBILL *Anastomus oscitans* O

Ducks and Geese

- ☐ 13. LESSER WHISTLING TEAL, LESSER TREEDUCK *Dendrocygna javanica* R,L,U
- ☐ 14. RUDDY SHELDUCK, BRAHMINY DUCK *Tadorna ferruginea* W U
- ☐ 15. COTTON TEAL, COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE *Nettappus coromandelianus* R U
- ☐ 16. WHITE-WINGED WOOD DUCK *Cairina scutulata* En R U

Hawks, Vultures, etc.

- 17. BLACK-WINGED KITE, BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE *Elanus caeruleus*
R U
- 18. JERDON'S BAZA, BLYTH'S BAZA *Aviceda jerdoni* R U
- 19. BLACK BAZA *Aviceda leuphotes* R C
- 20. ORIENTAL HONEY BUZZARD *Pernis ptilorhynchus* R U
- 21. BLACK KITE, PARIAH KITE *Milvus migrans govinda* R U
- 22. SHIKRA *Accipiter badius* R C
- 23. CRESTED GOSHAWK *Accipiter trivirgatus* R
- 24. EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter nisus* R, W
- 25. CHANGEABLE HAWK EAGLE *Spizaetus cirrhatus* R U
- 26. BOOTED EAGLE *Hieraetus pennatus* U
- 27. RUFOUS-BELLIED HAWK EAGLE *Hieraetus kienerii* R U
- 28. BLACK EAGLE *Ictinaetus malayensis* R U
- 29. LESSER FISH EAGLE, HIMALAYAN GREY-HEADED FISH EAGLE
Ichthyophaga humilis Nt R U
- 30. KING OR RED-HEADED VULTURE *Sarcogyps calvus* Nt R U
- 31. HIMALAYAN GRIFFON *Gyps himalayensis* W U
- 32. SLENDER-BILLED VULTURE *Gyps tenuirostris* CR O
- 33. WHITE-BACKED VULTURE, WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE *Gyps*
bengalensis CR O
- 34. HEN HARRIER *Circus cyaneus* W U
- 35. PIED HARRIER *Circus melanoleucos* W U
- 36. CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE *Spilornis cheela* R C
- 37. OSPREY *Pandion haliaetus* R, W U

Falcons

- 38. PIED FALCONET *Microhierax melanoleucos* R U
- 39. AMUR FALCON *Falco amurensis* P C
- 40. LESSER KESTREL *Falco naumanni* Vu W P?
- 41. COMMON KESTREL *Falco tinnunculus* W C

Pheasants, Partridges, Quails

- 42. BLACK FRANCOLIN, BLACK PARTRIDGE *Francolinus francolinus* R U
- 43. BLUE-BREASTED QUAIL *Coturnix chinensis* R U
- 44. MANIPUR BUSH QUAIL *Perdicula manipurensis* Vu, RR
- 45. COMMON HILL PARTRIDGE *Arborophila torqueola* R C
- 46. RUFOUS-THROATED HILL PARTRIDGE *Arborophila rufogularis* R U
- 47. WHITE-CHEEKED PARTRIDGE *Arborophila atrogularis* Nt R C
- 48. MOUNTAIN BAMBOO PARTRIDGE *Bambusicola fytchii* R C
- 49. BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN *Tragopan blythii* Vu, RR R U
- 50. KALEEJ PHEASANT *Lophura leucomelanos* R C
- 51. RED JUNGLE FOWL *Gallus gallus* R C

22 BIRDS OF NAGALAND

- 52. MRS HUME'S PHEASANT *Syrnaticus humiae* **Vu** R U
- 53. GREY PEACOCK PHEASANT *Polyplectron bicalcaratum* R C

Bustard-quails

- 54. LITTLE BUSTARD-QUAIL, SMALL BUTTONQUAIL *Turnix sylvatica* R C
- 55. YELLOW-LEGGED BUTTONQUAIL *Turnix tanki* R,W U

Rails and Coots

- 56. WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN *Amaurornis phoenicurus* R C
- 57. COMMON MOORHEN *Gallinula chloropus* R C
- 58. PURPLE MOORHEN, PURPLE SWAMPHEN *Porphyrio porphyrio* R U

Plovers, Sandpipers and Snipes

- 59. RED-WATTLED LAPWING *Vanellus indicus* R U
- 60. RIVER LAPWING, SPUR-WINGED LAPWING *Vanellus duvauceli* R U
- 61. PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER *Pluvialis fulva* W C
- 62. LITTLE RINGED PLOVER *Charadrius dubius* R,L U
- 63. COMMON GREENSHANK *Tringa nebularia* W C
- 64. WOOD OR SPOTTED SANDPIPER *Tringa glareola* W C
- 65. COMMON SANDPIPER *Actitis hypoleucos* W C
- 66. WOOD SNIPE *Gallinago nemoricola* **Vu** U
- 67. PINTAIL SNIPE *Gallinago stenura* W C
- 68. FANTAIL SNIPE, COMMON SNIPE *Gallinago gallinago* W C
- 69. EURASIAN WOODCOCK *Scolopax rusticola* W C
- 70. TEMMINCK'S STINT *Calidris temminckii* W C
- 71. LONG-TOED STINT *Calidris subminuta* W C

Gulls and Terns

- 72. RIVER TERN *Sterna aurantia* O

Pigeons and Doves

- 73. PIN-TAILED GREEN PIGEON *Treron apicauda* R,L C
- 74. WEDGE-TAILED GREEN PIGEON *Treron sphenura* R,L C
- 75. THICK-BILLED GREEN PIGEON *Treron curvirostra* R C
- 76. POMPADOUR [GREY-FRONTED] GREEN PIGEON *Treron pompadora* R C
- 77. ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN PIGEON *Treron bicincta* R C
- 78. YELLOW-LEGGED GREEN PIGEON *Treron phoenicoptera* R C
- 79. GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON *Ducula aenea* R C
- 80. MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON *Ducula badia* R C
- 81. SPECKLED WOOD PIGEON *Columba hodgsonii* R U
- 82. ASHY WOOD PIGEON *Columba pulchricollis* R U
- 83. PURPLE WOOD [PALE-CAPPED] PIGEON *Columba punicea* **Vu** R U
- 84. BARRED OR BAR-TAILED CUCKOO DOVE *Macropygia unchall* R C

- 85. ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE *Streptopelia orientalis* R C
- 86. EURASIAN COLLARED OR RING DOVE *Streptopelia decaocto* R C
- 87. RED TURTLE [COLLARED] DOVE *Streptopelia tranquebarica* R C
- 88. SPOTTED DOVE *Streptopelia chinensis* R C
- 89. EMERALD DOVE *Chalcophaps indica* R C

Parrots

- 90. ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET *Psittacula eupatria* R U
- 91. ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET *Psittacula krameri* R U
- 92. RED-BREASTED PARAKEET *Psittacula alexandri* R C
- 93. BLOSSOM-HEADED PARAKEET *Psittacula roseata* R C
- 94. GREY-HEADED PARAKEET *Psittacula finschii* R C
- 95. LORIKEET OR VERNAL HANGING PARROT *Loriculus vernalis* R, L U

Cuckoos

- 96. CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO *Clamator coromandus* R
- 97. PIED CRESTED CUCKOO *Clamator jacobinus* Bm
- 98. LARGE HAWK CUCKOO *Hierococcyx (Cuculus) sparveroides*
R, Bm
- 99. COMMON HAWK CUCKOO, BRAINFEVER BIRD *Hierococcyx*
(Cuculus) varius R C
- 100. HODGSON'S HAWK CUCKOO *Hierococcyx (Cuculus) fugax* R
- 101. INDIAN CUCKOO *Cuculus micropterus* R, L C
- 102. EURASIAN OR. KHASI HILLS CUCKOO *Cuculus canorus* R(?), Bm
- 103. ORIENTAL OR HIMALAYAN CUCKOO *Cuculus saturatus* Bm, R, P
- 104. LESSER CUCKOO, SMALL CUCKOO *Cuculus poliocephalus* R, L
- 105. BANDED BAY CUCKOO *Cacomantis sonneratii* R, L(?) C
- 106. GREY-BELLIED CUCKOO, INDIAN PLAINTIVE CUCKOO *Cacomantis*
passerinus ? but found
- 107. RUFOUS-BELLIED CUCKOO, BURMESE PLAINTIVE CUCKOO
Cacomantis merulinus R, L
- 108. ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO *Chrysococcyx (Chalcites) maculatus*
(R, L?)
- 109. VIOLET CUCKOO *Chrysococcyx (Chalcites) xanthorhynchus*
(R, L?)
- 110. DRONGO CUCKOO *Surniculus lugubris* R or L
- 111. ASIAN KOEL *Eudynamis scolopacea* R, L C
- 112. GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA *Phaenicophaeus (Rhopodytes) tristis*
R C

Coucals

- 113. GREATER COUCAL *Centropus sinensis* R C
- 114. LESSER COUCAL *Centropus bengalensis* R C

Owls

- 115. BARN OWL *Tyto alba* R U
- 116. GRASS OWL *Tyto capensis* R U
- 117. ORIENTAL BAY OWL *Phodilus badius*
- 118. MOUNTAIN SCOPS OWL, SPOTTED SCOPS OWL
Otus spilocephalus R
- 119. ORIENTAL SCOPS OWL *Otus sunia* R
- 120. COLLARED SCOPS OWL *Otus bakkamoena* R
- 121. EURASIAN EAGLE OWL *Bubo bubo*
- 122. SPOT-BELLIED OR FOREST EAGLE OWL *Bubo nipalensis* R U
- 123. BROWN FISH OWL *Ketupa zeylonensis* R U
- 124. TAWNY FISH OWL *Ketupa flavipes* R U
- 125. COLLARED PIGMY OWLET *Glaucidium brodiei* R
- 126. ASIAN BARRED OWLET *Glaucidium cuculoides* R, L C
- 127. BROWN HAWK OWL *Ninox scutulata* R C
- 128. SPOTTED OWLET *Athene brama* R C
- 129. BROWN WOOD OWL *Strix leptogrammica* R
- 130. TAWNY OWL, HIMALAYAN WOOD OWL *Strix aluco* R

Barred Owlet



Frogmouths

- 131. HODGSON'S FROGMOUTH *Batrachostomus hodgsoni* R U

Nightjars

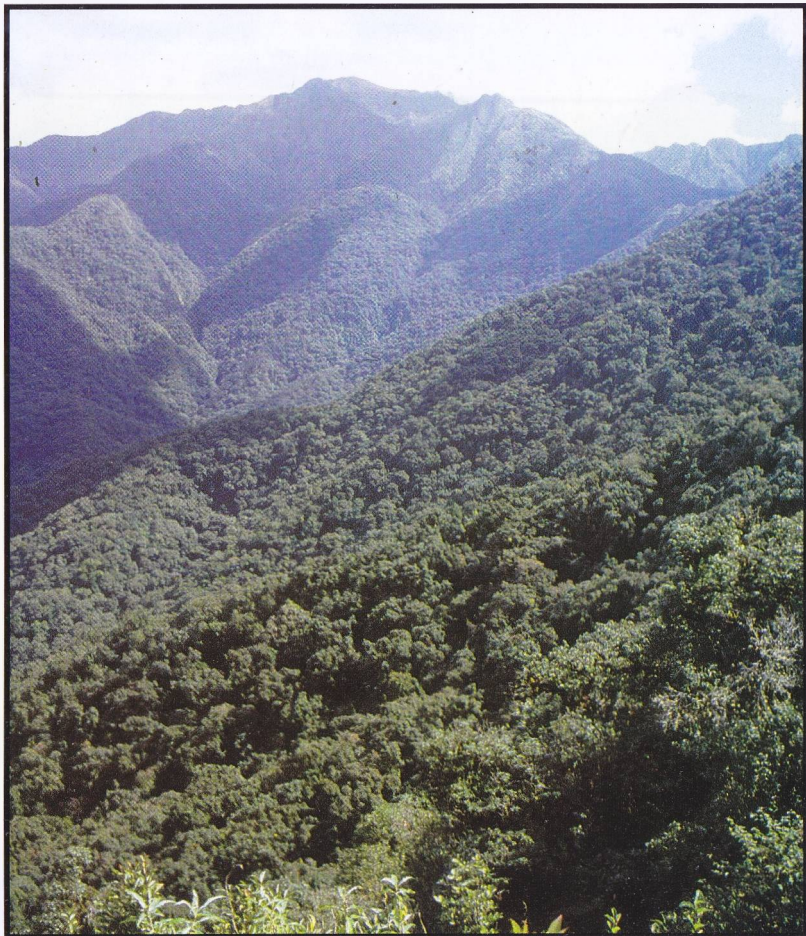
- 132. GREAT EARED NIGHTJAR *Eurostopodus macrotis* R, L C
- 133. GREY OR INDIAN JUNGLE NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus indicus* R, L C
- 134. LONG-TAILED NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus macrurus* R, L

Swifts

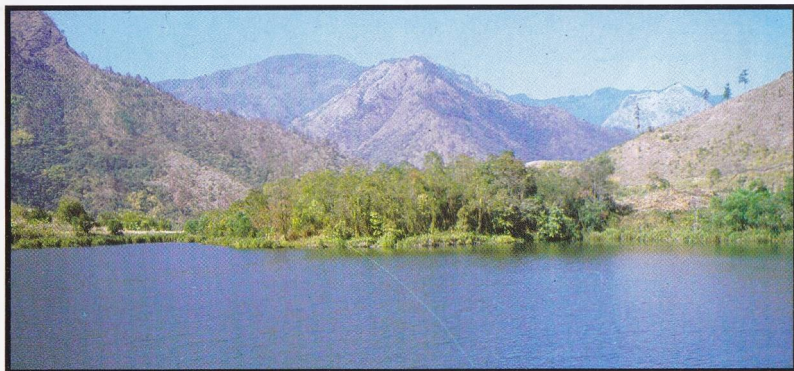
- 135. HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET *Collocalia brevirostris* R
- 136. SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAIL, COCHINCHINA SPINETAIL SWIFT
Hirundapus (Chaetura) cochinchinensis R
- 137. BROWN-BACKED NEEDLETAIL, LARGE BROWN-THROATED SPINETAIL
SWIFT *Hirundapus (Chaetura) giganteus* R, L
- 138. KHASI HILLS SWIFT, DARK-RUMPED SWIFT *Apus acuticauda* Vu, RR
R ? U
- 139. FORK-TAILED SWIFT, LARGE WHITE-RUMPED SWIFT *Apus
pacificus* W U
- 140. HOUSE SWIFT *Apus affinis* R, L C
- 141. ASIAN PALM SWIFT *Cypsiurus balasiensis (parvus)* R

Trogons

- 142. RED-HEADED TROGON *Harpactes erythrocephalus* R



Mt Saramati, the highest peak in India south of the Himalaya-Mishmi Hills. Its slopes contain some of the finest tracts of subtropical and temperate broadleaf forests left in the country.



Shilloi is the largest freshwater lake in Nagaland.



White-bellied Heron.

There is no recent record of this endangered species.

AUC'04



AUC'04

Yellow-throated Laughing-thrush

is a characteristic species of Nagaland and adjacent hill tracts.

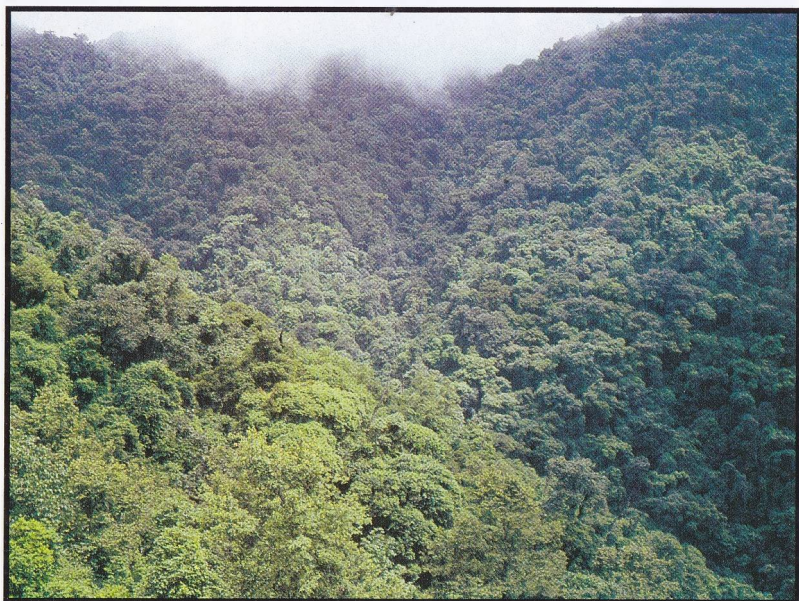


AUC'04

♂

Rufous-necked Hornbill (male).

All hornbills have become extremely rare due to habitat loss and poaching.



Smaller pockets such as Satoi still contain closed canopy forests that are home to Blyth's Tragopan and many other endangered species.



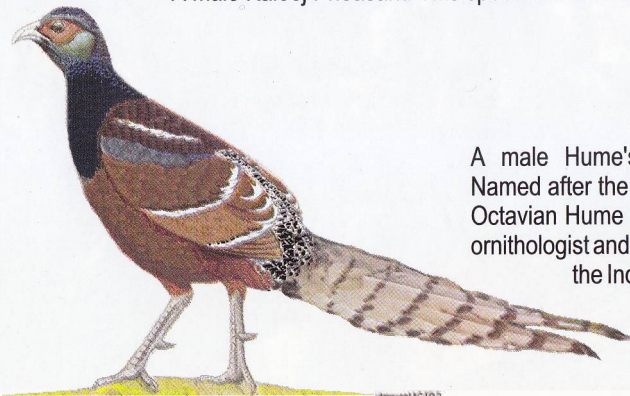
Birds on sale in Kohima market. Local trade in bush meat is a serious concern.



A male Blyth's Tragopan in captivity. The state bird, it is, however, threatened due to habitat loss.



A male Kaleej Pheasant. This species is still abundant all over.



A male Hume's Pheasant. Named after the wife of Allan Octavian Hume ICS, famous ornithologist and a founder of the Indian National Congress.

Kingfishers

- ☐ 143. CRESTED [HIMALAYAN PIED] KINGFISHER *Megaceryle lugubris* R U
☐ 144. PIED KINGFISHER *Ceryle rudis* R U
☐ 145. COMMON OR SMALL BLUE KINGFISHER *Alcedo atthis* R C
☐ 146. BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER *Alcedo meninting* R U
☐ 147. THREE-TOED FOREST KINGFISHER, ORIENTAL DWARF KINGFISHER
Ceyx erithacus R U
☐ 148. STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER *Halcyon capensis* R U
☐ 149. RUDDY KINGFISHER *Halcyon coromanda* R U
☐ 150. WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER *Halcyon smyrnensis* R C
☐ 151. BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER *Halcyon pileata* S

Bee-eaters

- ☐ 152. CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER *Merops leschenaulti* R C
☐ 153. BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER *Merops philippinus* R, L U
☐ 154. GREEN BEE-EATER *Merops orientalis* R C
☐ 155. BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER *Nyctyornis athertoni* R C

Rollers or Blue jays

- ☐ 156. INDIAN ROLLER *Coracias benghalensis* R U
☐ 157. DOLLARBIRD, BROAD-BILLED ROLLER *Eurystomus orientalis* R C



Hoopoe

Hoopoe

- ☐ 158. COMMON HOPOE
Upupa epops R C

Hornbills

- ☐ 159. BROWN HORNBILL *Anorrhinus tickelli* **Nt** R U
☐ 160. RUFOUS-NECKED HORNBILL *Aceros nipalensis* **Vu** R U
☐ 161. WREATHED HORNBILL *Aceros undulatus* R U
☐ 162. ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL, INDIAN PIED HORNBILL *Anthracoceros albirostris (malabaricus)* R U
☐ 163. GREAT PIED HORNBILL *Buceros bicornis* **Nt** R U

Barbets

- ☐ 164. GREAT HILL BARBET *Megalaima virens* R C
☐ 165. LINEATED BARBET *Megalaima lineata* R C
☐ 166. GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET *Megalaima franklinii* R C
☐ 167. BLUE-THROATED BARBET *Megalaima asiatica* R C
☐ 168. BLUE-EARED BARBET *Megalaima australis* R C
☐ 169. COPPERSMITH BARBET *Megalaima haemacephala* R C

Honeyguide

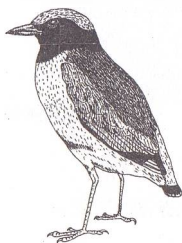
- 170. ORANGE-RUMPED HONEYGUIDE, YELLOW-RUMPED HONEYGUIDE
Indicator xanthonotus **Nt** R U

Woodpeckers

- 171. SPECKLED PICULET *Picumnus innominatus* R U
□ 172. RUFOUS PICULET, WHITE-BROWED PICULET *Sasia ochracea* R U
□ 173. RUFOUS WOODPECKER *Celeus (Micropternus) brachyurus* R C
□ 174. STREAK-THROATED WOODPECKER *Picus xanthopygaeus*
□ 175. GREY-HEADED [BLACK-NAPE GREEN] WOODPECKER *Picus canus* R C
□ 176. GREATER YELLOW-NAPE WOODPECKER *Picus flavinucha* R C
□ 177. LESSER YELLOW-NAPE WOODPECKER *Picus chlorolophus* R C
□ 178. HIMALAYAN FLAMEBACK, HIMALAYAN GOLDEN-BACKED THREE-TOED
WOODPECKER *Dinopium shorii* R C
□ 179. COMMON FLAMEBACK, INDIAN GOLDEN-BACKED THREE-TOED
WOODPECKER *Dinopium javanense* R C
□ 180. PALE-HEADED WOODPECKER *Gecinulus grantia* R
□ 181. GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* R
□ 182. RUFOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos hyperythrus* R U
□ 183. GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos major* R U
□ 184. DARJEELING PIED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos darjellensis* R U
□ 185. CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos cathpharius* R U
□ 186. FULVOUS-BREASTED PIED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos macei* R C
□ 187. GREY-CROWNED [GREY-CAPPED] PYGMY WOODPECKER
Dendrocopos canicapillus R C
□ 188. BAY WOODPECKER, REDEARED BAY WOODPECKER *Blythipicus*
pyrrhotis R
□ 189. GREATER FLAMEBACK, LARGER GOLDEN-BACKED WOODPECKER
Chrysocolaptes lucidus R C

Broadbills

- 190. SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL *Serilophus lunatus* R U
□ 191. LONG-TAILED BROADBILL *Psarisomus dalhousiae* R, L C



Hooded Pitta

Pittas

- 192. BLUE-NAPE PITTA *Pitta nipalensis* R, L
□ 193. HOODED PITTA *Pitta sordida* R(?), L

Larks

- 194. RUFOUS-WINGED BUSH LARK *Mirafrassa assamica* R C
□ 195. ORIENTAL SKYLARK *Alauda gulgula* R, W, L

Swallows

- ☐ 196. COLLARED SAND MARTIN *Riparia riparia* R, L
- ☐ 197. PLAIN SAND MARTIN *Riparia paludicola* R, L
- ☐ 198. BARN SWALLOW, COMMON SWALLOW *Hirundo rustica* R, W C
- ☐ 199. RED-RUMPED [OR STRIATED] SWALLOW *Hirundo daurica* R, W
- ☐ 200. CHINESE STRIATED SWALLOW [RED-RUMPED SWALLOW] *Hirundo striolata* R, W
- ☐ 201. NEPAL HOUSE MARTIN *Delichon nipalensis* R, L

Shrikes

- ☐ 202. BURMESE SHRIKE, CHESTNUT-RUMPED SHRIKE *Lanius collurio* R, L, P U
- ☐ 203. GREY-BACKED SHRIKE, TIBETAN SHRIKE *Lanius tephronotus* W C
- ☐ 204. LONG-TAILED [BLACK-HEADED] SHRIKE *Lanius schach* [ssp. *tricolor*] W C
- ☐ 205. BROWN SHRIKE *Lanius cristatus* W C

Orioles

- ☐ 206. BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE *Oriolus chinensis* W S
- ☐ 207. SLENDER-BILLED ORIOLE *Oriolus tenuirostris* R U
- ☐ 208. BLACK-HEADED OR BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE *Oriolus xanthornus* R C
- ☐ 209. MAROON ORIOLE *Oriolus traillii* R C

Black-naped Oriole

Drongos

- ☐ 210. BLACK DRONGO *Dicrurus macrocercus* (*adsimilis*) R C
- ☐ 211. ASHY DRONGO, GREY DRONGO *Dicrurus leucophaeus* R C
- ☐ 212. CROW-BILLED DRONGO *Dicrurus annectans* R, L
- ☐ 213. BRONZED DRONGO *Dicrurus aeneus* R C
- ☐ 214. LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO *Dicrurus remifer* R C
- ☐ 215. SPANGLED DRONGO *Dicrurus hottentottus* R C
- ☐ 216. GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO *Dicrurus paradiseus* R C

Swallow-shrikes or Wood swallows

- ☐ 217. ASHY SWALLOW-SHRIKE, ASHY WOODSWALLOW *Artamus fuscus* R C



Ashy Swallow-shrike



Starlings and Mynas

- 218. SPOT-WINGED STARLING, SPOTTED-WINGED STARE *Saroglossa spiloptera* W C
- 219. GREY-HEADED MYNA, CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING *Sturnus malabaricus* R C
- 220. PIED MYNA, ASIAN PIED STARLING *Sturnus contra* R U
- 221. COMMON MYNA *Acridotheres tristis* R C
- 222. BANK MYNA *Acridotheres ginginianus* L S
- 223. JUNGLE MYNA *Acridotheres fuscus* R C
- 224. ORANGE-BILLED JUNGLE MYNA, WHITE-VENTED MYNA *Acridotheres cinereus (javanicus)* R U
- 225. HILL MYNA *Gracula religiosa* R C

Crows, Magpies, Jays, etc.

- 226. EURASIAN JAY *Garrulus glandarius* R U
- 227. COMMON GREEN MAGPIE *Cissa chinensis* R C
- 228. RED-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE *Urocissa erythrorhyncha* R U
- 229. RUFOUS TREEPIE *Dendrocitta vagabunda* R C
- 230. COLLARED TREEPIE, BLACK-BROWED TREEPIE *Dendrocitta frontalis* R U
- 231. GREY TREEPIE, HIMALAYAN TREEPIE *Dendrocitta formosae* R, L C
- 232. HOUSE CROW *Corvus splendens* O
- 233. JUNGLE CROW, LARGE-BILLED CROW *Corvus macrorhynchos* R U

Cuckoo-shrikes and Minivets

- 234. BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE *Hemipus picatus* R
- 235. LARGE WOODSHRIKE *Tephrodornis gularis (virgatus)* R
- 236. LARGE CUCKOO-SHRIKE *Coracina macei (novaehollandiae)* R C
- 237. DARK GREY CUCKOO-SHRIKE, BLACK-WINGED CUCKOO-SHRIKE *Coracina melaschistos* R, L
- 238. SCARLET MINIVET *Pericrocotus flammeus* R C
- 239. SHORT-BILLED MINIVET *Pericrocotus brevirostris* R, L U
- 240. LONG-TAILED MINIVET *Pericrocotus ethologus* R
- 241. GREY-CHINNED MINIVET, YELLOW-THROATED MINIVET *Pericrocotus solaris* R
- 242. ROSY MINIVET *Pericrocotus roseus* R, L
- 243. SMALL MINIVET *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus* R U

Fairy bluebirds, loras and Leafbirds

- 244. COMMON IORA *Aegithina tiphia* R C
- 245. GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD *Chloropsis aurifrons* R C
- 246. ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD *Chloropsis hardwickii* R U
- 247. BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRD *Chloropsis cochinchinensis* R C

- 248. ASIAN FAIRY BLUEBIRD *Irena puella* R, L C

Bulbuls

- 249. FINCHBILLED BULBUL, CRESTED FINCHBILL *Spizixos canifrons* R, L
 □ 250. BLACK-HEADED BULBUL *Pycnonotus atriceps* R
 □ 251. BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL *Pycnonotus melanicterus* R C
 □ 252. RED-WHISKERED BULBUL *Pycnonotus jocosus* R C
 □ 253. RED-VENTED BULBUL *Pycnonotus cafer* R C
 □ 254. STRIATED GREEN BULBUL *Pycnonotus striatus* R C
 □ 255. BLYTH'S BULBUL, FLAVESCENT BULBUL *Pycnonotus flavescens* R
 □ 256. WHITE-THROATED BULBUL *Alophoixus (Criniger) flaveolus* R, L C
 □ 257. MOUNTAIN BULBUL, RUFOUS-BELLIED BULBUL *Hypsipetes maclellandii* R
 □ 258. ASHY BULBUL, YELLOW-WINGED BULBUL, BROWN-EARED BULBUL *Hemixos flava* R C
 □ 259. BLACK BULBUL *Hypsipetes leucocephalus (madagascariensis)* R, L C

Babblers

- 260. SPOTTED OR PUFF-THROATED BABBLER *Pellorneum ruficeps* R C
 □ 261. BROWN OR SPOT-THROATED BABBLER *Pellorneum albiventris* R, L C
 □ 262. ABBOTT'S BABBLER *Trichastoma abbotti* R C
 □ 263. WHITE-BROWED OR SLATY-HEADED SCIMITAR BABBLER *Pomatorhinus schisticeps* R C
 □ 264. RUFOUS-NECKED OR STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER *Pomatorhinus ruficollis* R, W C
 □ 265. SPOT-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER *Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis* R C
 □ 266. LARGE SCIMITAR BABBLER *Pomatorhinus hypoleucos* R C
 □ 267. CORAL-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER *Pomatorhinus ferruginosus* R C
 □ 268. RED-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER *Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps* R
 □ 269. SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER *Xiphirhynchus superciliosus* R, W, L
 □ 270. EYE-BROWED [SMALL] WREN BABBLER *Napothera epilepidota* R, L C
 □ 271. SCALY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER *Pnoepyga albiventer* R, L U
 □ 272. PYGMY WREN BABBLER *Pnoepyga pusilla* R, L C
 □ 273. TAWNY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER *Spelaeornis longicaudatus* **Vu, RR** R
 □ 274. STREAKED LONG-TAILED WREN BABBLER *Spelaeornis chocolatinus* R C
 □ 275. SPOTTED WREN BABBLER *Spelaeornis formosus* R U
 □ 276. WEDGE-BILLED WREN BABBLER *Sphenocichla humei* **Nt, RR** R, L U
 □ 277. RUFOUS-FRONTED BABBLER, RED-FRONTED BABBLER *Stachyris rufifrons* R C

- 278. RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER, RED-HEADED BABBLER *Stachyris ruficeps* R, L C
- 279. GOLDEN OR GOLDEN-HEADED BABBLER *Stachyris chrysaea* R C
- 280. GREY-THROATED BABBLER, BLACK-THROATED BABBLER *Stachyris nigriceps* R C
- 281. STRIPED TIT BABBLER, YELLOW-BREASTED BABBLER *Macronous gularis* R
- 282. CHESTNUT-CAPPED OR RED-CAPPED BABBLER *Timalia pileata* R C
- 283. YELLOW-EYED BABBLER *Chrysomma sinense* R
- 284. JERDON'S OR HUME'S BABBLER *Chrysomma altirostre* **Vu** R U
- 285. BLACK-THROATED PARROTBILL, ORANGE PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis nipalensis* R
- 286. LESSER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL, BLACK-BROWED PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris* R U
- 287. GREATER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis ruficeps* R U
- 288. GREY-HEADED PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis gularis* R U
- 289. SPOT-BREASTED PARROTBILL, WHITE-THROATED PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis guttaticollis* R
- 290. LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax monileger* R C
- 291. GREATER NECKLACED OR BLACK-GORGETED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax pectoralis* R C
- 292. STRIATED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax striatus* R C
- 293. WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax leucolophus* R C
- 294. CHESTNUT-BACKED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax nuchalis* **Nt** R C
- 295. YELLOW-THROATED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax galbanus* R C
- 296. RUFIOUS-VENTED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax gularis* R C
- 297. MOUSTACHED OR ASHY LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax cineraceus* R, L C
- 298. RUFIOUS-CHINNED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax rufogularis* R, L C
- 299. GREY-SIDED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax caerulatus* R, L C
- 300. RUFIOUS-NECKED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax ruficollis* R C
- 301. SPOT-BREASTED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax merulinus* R C
- 302. WHITE-BROWED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax sannio* R U
- 303. STRIPED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax virgatus* **RR** R
- 304. BROWN-CAPPED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax austeni* **RR** R U
- 305. BLUE-WINGED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax squamatus* R U
- 306. CHESTNUT-CROWNED OR RED-HEADED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax erythrocephalus* R, L U
- 307. RED-FACED LIOCICHLA, CRIMSON-WINGED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Liocichla phoenicea* R, L C
- 308. SILVER-EARED MESIA *Leiothrix argenteauris* R C
- 309. RED-BILLED LEOIOTHRIX *Leiothrix lutea* R
- 310. NEPAL CUTIA *Cutia nipalensis* R U

- 311. BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE BABBLER, RUFOUS-BELLIED SHRIKE BABBLER
Pteruthius rufiventer R U
- 312. WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE BABBLER, RED-WINGED SHRIKE BABBLER
Pteruthius flaviscapis R U
- 313. GREEN SHRIKE BABBLER *Pteruthius xanthochlorus* R U
- 314. BLACK-EARED SHRIKE BABBLER, CHESTNUT-THROATED SHRIKE
BABBLER *Pteruthius melanotis* R,W U
- 315. WHITE-HEADED OR WHITE-HOODED BABBLER *Gampsorhynchus*
rufulus R U
- 316. RUSTY-FRONTED BARWING *Actinodura egertoni* R C
- 317. STREAK-THROATED BARWING *Actinodura waldeni* RR R
- 318. RED-TAILED MINLA *Minla ignotincta* R C
- 319. CHESTNUT-TAILED MINLA, BAR-THROATED SIVA *Minla strigula*
L,W U
- 320. BLUE-WINGED MINLA, BLUE-WINGED SIVA *Minla cyanouroptera*
R,W C
- 321. STRIATED OR WHITE-BROWED YUHINA *Yuhina castaniceps* R C
- 322. WHITE-NAPED YUHINA *Yuhina bakeri* RR R
- 323. WHISKERED OR YELLOW-NAPED YUHINA *Yuhina flavicollis* R,W C
- 324. STRIPE-THROATED YUHINA *Yuhina gularis* W U
- 325. BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA *Yuhina nigrimenta* R C
- 326. WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA *Yuhina zantholeuca* R U
- 327. GOLDEN-BREADED FULVETTA, GOLDEN-BREADED TIT-BABBLER
Alcippe chrysotis R U
- 328. YELLOW-THROATED FULVETTA, DUSKY GREEN TIT-BABBLER *Alcippe*
cinerea R U
- 329. RUFOUS-WINGED FULVETTA, CHESTNUT-HEADED TIT-BABBLER
Alcippe castaneiceps R C
- 330. WHITE-BROWED FULVETTA, WHITE-BROWED TIT-BABBLER *Alcippe*
vinipectus R U
- 331. STREAK-THROATED FULVETTA, BROWN-HEADED TIT-BABBLER
Alcippe cinereiceps R
- 332. RUFOUS-THROATED FULVETTA, RED-THROATED TIT-BABBLER
Alcippe rufogularis R
- 333. RUSTY-CAPPED FULVETTA *Alcippe dubia* R C
- 334. BROWN-CHEEKED FULVETTA, QUAKER BABBLER *Alcippe*
poiocephala R C
- 335. NEPAL FULVETTA, NEPAL QUAKER BABBLER *Alcippe nipalensis*
R, L C
- 336. RUFOUS-BACKED SIBIA, CHESTNUT-BACKED SIBIA *Heterophasia*
annectans R U
- 337. GREY SIBIA *Heterophasia gracilis* RR R C
- 338. BEAUTIFUL SIBIA *Heterophasia pulchella* RR R U

- 339. LONG-TAILED SIBIA *Heterophasia picaoides* R, L

Flycatchers

- 340. FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER *Muscicapa ferruginea* R U
 □ 341. RED-BREASTED FLYCATCHER, RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER *Ficedula parva* W C
 □ 342. RUFIOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER, ORANGE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER *Ficedula strophliata* R U
 □ 343. WHITE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER *Ficedula monileger* R U
 □ 344. RUFIOUS-BREASTED BLUE FLYCATCHER, SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER *Ficedula hyperythra* R, L U
 □ 345. SLATY-BACKED FLYCATCHER, RUSTY-BREASTED BLUE FLYCATCHER *Ficedula hodgsonii* R, L U
 □ 346. LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER *Ficedula westermanni* L C
 □ 347. ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER, LITTLE BLUE-AND-WHITE FLYCATCHER *Ficedula superciliaris* Bm, R U
 □ 348. SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER *Ficedula tricolor* R, W L
 □ 349. SAPPHIRE FLYCATCHER, SAPPHIRE-HEADED FLYCATCHER *Ficedula sapphira* R, W U
 □ 350. LARGE NILTAVA *Niltava grandis* R, L C
 □ 351. SMALL NILTAVA *Niltava macgrigoriae* R, L C
 □ 352. RUFIOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA *Niltava sundara* R, L C
 □ 353. VIVID NILTAVA, RUFIOUS-BELLIED BLUE FLYCATCHER *Niltava vivida* U
 □ 354. WHITE-TAILED BLUE FLYCATCHER *Cyornis concretus* L U
 □ 355. PALE-CHINNED FLYCATCHER, BROOK'S FLYCATCHER *Cyornis poliogenys* R C
 □ 356. PALE BLUE FLYCATCHER *Cyornis unicolor* R? C
 □ 357. BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER *Cyornis rubeculoides*
 □ 358. HILL BLUE FLYCATCHER, LARGE-BILLED BLUE FLYCATCHER *Cyornis banyumas* U
 □ 359. VERDITER FLYCATCHER *Eumyias thalassina* W C
 □ 360. PYGMY BLUE FLYCATCHER *Muscicapella hodgsoni* R U
 □ 361. GREY-HEADED FLYCATCHER *Culicicapa ceylonensis* R, W C
 □ 362. YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL FLYCATCHER *Rhipidura hypoxantha* R, L C
 □ 363. WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL FLYCATCHER *Rhipidura albicollis* R C



Black-naped Monarch

Monarch flycatchers

- 364. ASIAN PARADISE FLYCATCHER *Terpsiphone paradisi* R, L U
 □ 365. BLACK-NAPED MONARCH, BLACK-NAPED FLYCATCHER *Hypothymis azurea* R, L C

Warblers

- 366. SLATY-BELLIED GROUND WARBLER, SLATY-BELLIED TESIA *Tesia olivea* R L
- 367. CHESTNUT-HEADED TESIA, CHESTNUT-HEADED GROUND WARBLER *Tesia casteneocoronata* R? W
- 368. BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER, STRONG-FOOTED BUSH WARBLER *Cettia fortipes (montana)* R W
- 369. CHESTNUT-CROWNED BUSH WARBLER, LARGE BUSH WARBLER *Cettia major*
- 370. ABERRANT BUSH WARBLER *Cettia flavolivacea* W U
- 371. BROWN BUSH WARBLER *Bradypterus luteoventris* L C
- 372. RUFESCENT PRINIA, RUFOUS WREN WARBLER *Prinia rufescens* R C
- 373. GREY-BREASTED PRINIA, ASHY-GREY WREN WARBLER *Prinia hodgsonii* R C
- 374. ASHY PRINIA, ASHY WREN WARBLER *Prinia socialis* R
- 375. YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA, YELLOW-BELLIED WREN WARBLER *Prinia flaviventris* R
- 376. STRIATED PRINIA, BROWN HILL WARBLER *Prinia criniger* R, L C
- 377. HILL PRINIA, BLACK-THROATED HILL WARBLER *Prinia atrogularis* R, L C
- 378. COMMON TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus sutorius* R C
- 379. DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus atrogularis* R U
- 380. MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD, GOLDEN-HEADED TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus cuculatus* R U
- 381. STRIATED MARSH WARBLER, STRIATED GRASSBIRD *Megalurus palustris* R C
- 382. PADDYFIELD WARBLER *Acrocephalus agricola* W C
- 383. BUFF-BARRED WARBLER, ORANGE-BARRED LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus pulcher* W
- 384. HUME'S WARBLER *Phylloscopus humei* W
- 385. YELLOW-BROWED LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus inornatus* R, W
- 386. LEMON-RUMPED WARBLER *Phylloscopus chloronotus* R, L, W
- 387. ASHY-THROATED WARBLER, GREY-FACED LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus maculipennis* R C
- 388. GREENISH LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus trochiloides*
- 389. BLYTH'S LEAF WARBLER, CROWNED LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus reguloides* W
- 390. YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER, BLACK-BROWED LEAF WARBLER, YELLOW-FACED LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus cantator* **RR**
- 391. WHITE-SPECTACLED WARBLER *Seicercus affinis* R, L
- 392. GREY-HOODED WARBLER *Seicercus xanthoschistos* R, L C
- 393. GREY-CROWNED WARBLER *Seicercus tephrocephalus* R, W
- 394. GREY-CHEEKED FLYCATCHER WARBLER *Seicercus poliogenys* R, L

- 395. CHESTNUT-CROWNED FLYCATCHER WARBLER *Seicercus castaniceps* R, L
 □ 396. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER WARBLER *Abroscopus superciliaris* R, L C

Thrushes and Chats

[RUSTY-BELLIED SHORTWING *Brachypteryx hyperythra* **Vu**
 (Ripley, see Heath 1988)]

- 397. WHITE-BROWED SHORTWING *Brachypteryx montana* R, L C
 □ 398. SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT *Luscinia (Erithacus) calliope* W U
 □ 399. BLUETHROAT *Luscinia (Erithacus) svecica* W C
 □ 400. INDIAN BLUE ROBIN *Luscinia (Erithacus) brunnea* R U
 □ 401. ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH ROBIN *Tarsiger (Erithacus) cyanurus*
 W U
 □ 402. GOLDEN BUSH ROBIN *Tarsiger (Erithacus) chrysaeus* R, W
 □ 403. WHITE-BROWED BUSH ROBIN *Tarsiger (Erithacus) indicus* R, W U
 □ 404. ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN *Copsychus saularis* R C
 □ 405. WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA *Copsychus malabaricus* R C
 □ 406. HODGSON'S REDSTART *Phoenicurus hodgsoni* W C
 □ 407. BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART *Phoenicurus frontalis* W
 □ 408. DAURIAN REDSTART *Phoenicurus aureus* W C
 □ 409. PLUMBEOUS REDSTART *Rhyacornis fuliginosus* R, W C
 □ 410. WHITE-TAILED BLUE ROBIN *Myiomela (Cinclidium) leucura*
 R, W C
 □ 411. LITTLE FORKTAIL *Enicurus scouleri* R, L U
 □ 412. BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL *Enicurus immaculatus* R C
 □ 413. SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL *Enicurus schistaceus* R, L C
 □ 414. WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL *Enicurus leschenaulti* R, L U
 □ 415. SPOTTED FORKTAIL *Enicurus maculates* R, L C
 □ 416. PURPLE COCHOA *Cochoa purpurea* R U
 □ 417. GREEN COCHOA *Cochoa viridis* R U
 □ 418. COMMON STONECHAT, COLLARED BUSHCHAT *Saxicola torquata*
 W, R C
 □ 419. PIED BUSHCHAT *Saxicola caprata* L, R C
 □ 420. GREY BUSHCHAT *Saxicola ferrea* R, L C
 □ 421. WHITE-CAPPED REDSTART *Chaimarrornis leucocephalus* R, W C
 □ 422. BLUE-CAPPED ROCK THRUSH, BLUE-HEADED ROCK THRUSH
Monticola cinclorhynchus Bm, W C
 □ 423. CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCK THRUSH *Monticola rufiventris* R, L C
 □ 424. BLUE ROCK THRUSH *Monticola solitarius* W C
 □ 425. BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH *Myophonus caeruleus* R, L C
 □ 426. PIED THRUSH, PIED GROUND THRUSH *Zoothera wardii* W?
 □ 427. LONG-TAILED THRUSH *Zoothera dixonii* W
 □ 428. SCALY THRUSH, GOLDEN THRUSH *Zoothera dauma* R, L, W

- ☐ 429. DARK-SIDED OR LESSER BROWN THRUSH *Zoothera marginata* R?
- ☐ 430. BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH *Turdus dissimilis* R, L C
- ☐ 431. WHITE-COLLARED BLACKBIRD *Turdus albocinctus* O
- ☐ 432. GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD *Turdus boulboul* R, W C
- ☐ 433. GREY-SIDED THRUSH *Turdus feae* **Vu** W U
- ☐ 434. EYE-BROWED THRUSH *Turdus obscurus* W C
- ☐ 435. DARK-THROATED THRUSH *Turdus ruficollis* W
- ☐ 436. DUSKY THRUSH *Turdus naumanni* W S



Brown Dipper

Dippers

- ☐ 437. BROWN DIPPER *Cinclus pallasii* R U

Tits or Titmice

- ☐ 438. SULTAN TIT *Melanochlora sultanea* R C
- ☐ 439. GREY TIT, GREAT TIT *Parus major* R C
- ☐ 440. GREEN-BACKED TIT *Parus monticolus* R W
- ☐ 441. RUFOUS-VENTED TIT *Parus rubidiventris* R W
- ☐ 442. BLACK-SPOTTED YELLOW TIT, YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT *Parus spilonotus* R C
- ☐ 443. YELLOW-BROWED TIT *Sylviparus modestus* R, L U
- ☐ 444. BLACK-THROATED OR RED-HEADED TIT *Aegithalos concinnus* R C

Nuthatches and Creepers

- ☐ 445. CHESTNUT-VENTED NUTHATCH *Sitta nagaensis* R
- ☐ 446. CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH *Sitta castanea* R C
- ☐ 447. WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH *Sitta himalayensis* R W
- ☐ 448. BEAUTIFUL NUTHATCH *Sitta formosa* **Vu** R, L U
- ☐ 449. VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH *Sitta frontalis* R C

Tree creepers

- ☐ 450. BROWN-THROATED TREECREEPER *Certhia discolor* R
- ☐ 451. RUSTY-FLANKED TREECREEPER, NEPAL TREECREEPER *Certhia nipalensis* ?

Pipits and Wagtails

- ☐ 452. OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT, TREE PIPIT *Anthus hodgsoni* W C
- ☐ 453. PADDYFIELD PIPIT *Anthus rufulus* R C
- ☐ 454. ROSY PIPIT, VINACEOUS-BREASTED PIPIT *Anthus roseatus* W
- ☐ 455. FOREST WAGTAIL *Dendronanthus (Motacilla) indicus*
- ☐ 456. YELLOW WAGTAIL *Motacilla flava* W C
- ☐ 457. CITRINE WAGTAIL *Motacilla citreola* W C
- ☐ 458. GREY WAGTAIL *Motacilla cinerea (caspica)* W C
- ☐ 459. WHITE WAGTAIL *Motacilla alba* W C

Flowerpeckers

- 460. THICK-BILLED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum agile* R, L
- 461. YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum chrysorrheum* R C
- 462. YELLOW-BELLIED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum melanoxanthum* R U
- 463. PLAIN FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum concolor* R C
- 464. SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum cruentatum* R C
- 465. FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum ignipectus* R, L C

Sunbirds

- 466. RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD *Anthreptes singalensis* R C
- 467. PURPLE SUNBIRD *Nectarinia asiatica* R
- 468. MRS GOULD'S SUNBIRD *Aethopyga gouldiae* R, L, W U
- 469. GREEN-TAILED SUNBIRD, NEPAL YELLOW-BACKED SUNBIRD
Aethopyga nipalensis R, L
- 470. BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD *Aethopyga saturata* R, L, W
- 471. CRIMSON SUNBIRD, YELLOW-BACKED SUNBIRD *Aethopyga*
siparaja R, L C
- 472. FIRE-TAILED SUNBIRD *Aethopyga ignicauda* R, L C
- 473. LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER *Arachnothera longirostra* R C
- 474. STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER *Arachnothera magna* R, L C

White-eyes

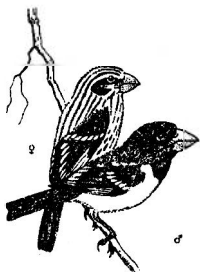
- 475. ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE, INDIAN WHITE-EYE *Zosterops*
palpebrosus R C

Sparrows, Weavers and Munias

- 476. HOUSE SPARROW *Passer domesticus* R U
- 477. EURASIAN TREE SPARROW *Passer montanus* R C
- 478. RUSSET SPARROW, CINNAMON TREE SPARROW *Passer rutilans*
R, W U
- 479. BAYA WEAVER *Ploceus philippinus* R, L U
- 480. WHITE-RUMPED OR WHITE-BACKED MUNIA *Lonchura striata* R C
- 481. SPOTTED OR SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA *Lonchura punctulata* R C
- 482. BLACK-HEADED MUNIA *Lonchura malacca* R C



White-backed Munia



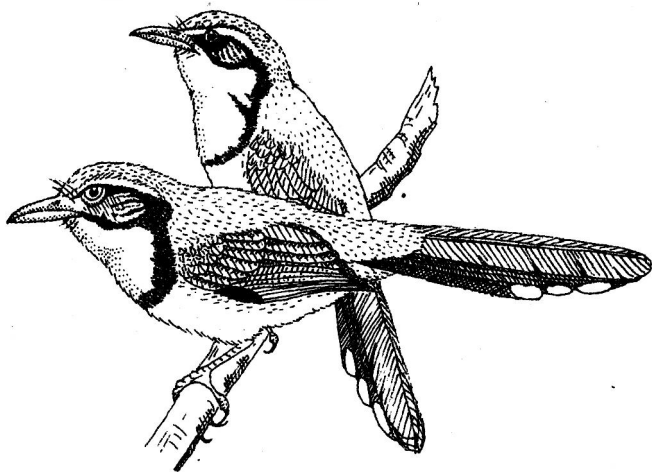
Spot-winged Grosbeak

Finches

- 483. SPOT-WINGED GROSBEEK *Mycerobas melanozanthos* R, L U
- 484. HIMALAYAN GREENFINCH, YELLOW-BREASTED GREENFINCH *Carduelis spinoides* R, W
- 485. COMMON ROSEFINCH, SCARLET GROSBEEK *Carpodacus erythrinus* W
- 486. SCARLET FINCH *Haematospiza sipahi* R, L U
- 487. BROWN BULLFINCH *Pyrrhula nipalensis* R U

Buntings

- 488. BLACK-FACED BUNTING *Emberiza spodocephala* W
- 489. CHESTNUT-EARED BUNTING, GREY-HEADED BUNTING *Emberiza fucata* W C
- 490. LITTLE BUNTING *Emberiza pusilla* W C
- 491. CHESTNUT BUNTING *Emberiza rutila* W U
- 492. CRESTED BUNTING *Melophus lathami* R, W C



Lesser Necklaced Laughing-thrush (background)
Greater Necklaced Laughing-thrush (foreground)

Appendix 1

Bird species not yet spotted in Nagaland but likely to occur in view of records from adjacent areas

[The birdwatchers may use the space after each species for recording sightings].

Grebes

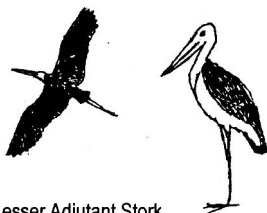
- ☐ 1. GREAT CRESTD GREBE *Podiceps cristatus*
- ☐ 2. LITTLE GREBE *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

Cormorants

- ☐ 3. INDIAN SHAG *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*

Hérons, Egrets and Bitterns

- ☐ 4. GREY HERON *Ardea cinera*
- ☐ 5. LARGE EGRET *Ardea alba* (*Casmerodius albus*)
- ☐ 6. CHESTNUT BITTERN *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*
- ☐ 7. BLACK BITTERN *Ixobrychus* (*Dupetor*) *flavicollis*



Lesser Adjutant Stork

Storks

- ☐ 8. LESSER ADJUTANT STORK *Leptoptilos javanicus* **Vu**

Ducks and Geese

- ☐ 9. NORTHERN PINTAIL *Anas acuta*
- ☐ 10. COMMON OR GREEN-WINGED TEAL *Anas crecca*
- ☐ 11. SPOTBILL DUCK *Anas poecilorhyncha acuta*
- ☐ 12. GOOSANDER, COMMON MERGANSER *Mergus merganser*

Hawks, Vultures, etc.

- ☐ 13. BLACK-EARED OR LARGE INDIAN KITE *Milvus migrans lineatus*
- ☐ 14. NORTHERN GOSHAWK *Accipiter gentiles*
- ☐ 15. LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD *Buteo rufinus*
- ☐ 16. JAPANESE BUZZARD *Buteo buteo japonicus*
- ☐ 17. CINEREOUS VULTURE *Aegypius monachus*
- ☐ 18. EURASIAN GRIFFON VULTURE *Gyps fulvus*
- ☐ 19. SHORT-TOED OR SHORT-TOED SNAKE EAGLE *Circaetus gallicus*

Pheasants, Partridges, Quails

- ☐ 20. JAPANESE QUAIL *Coturnix japonica*
- ☐ 21. BLACK-BREASTED OR RAIN QUAIL *Coturnix coromandelica*

Bustard-quails

- 22. COMMON BUSTARD-QUAIL, BARRED BUTTONQUAIL *Turnix suscitator*

Rails and Coots

- 23. COMMON COOT *Fulica atra*

Finfoots

- 24. MASKED FINFOOT *Heliopais personata*

Jacanas

- 25. PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*
 □ 26. BRONZE-WINGED JACANA *Metopidius indicus*

Plovers, Sandpipers and Snipes

- 27. NORTHERN LAPWING *Vanellus vanellus*
 □ 28. GREY-HEADED LAPWING *Vanellus cinereus*
 □ 29. COMMON REDSHANK *Tringa tetanus*
 □ 30. GREEN SANDPIPER *Tringa ochropus*

Pigeons and Doves

- 31. BLUE ROCK PIGEON *Columba livia*

Owls

- 32. DUSKY HORNED OWL *Bubo coromandus*

Nightjars

- 33. COMMON INDIAN OR LITTLE NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus asiaticus*
 □ 34. FRANKLIN'S, SAVANNA OR ALLIED NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus affinis*

Swifts

- 35. WHITE-THROATED NEEDLETAIL, WHITE-THROATED SPINETAIL SWIFT
Hirundapus (Chaetura) caudacutus
 □ 36. ALPINE SWIFT *Apus (Tachymarptis) melba*

Kingfishers

- 37. BLYTH'S OR GREAT BLUE KINGFISHER *Alcedo Hercules*

Woodpeckers

- 38. LESSER GOLDEN-BACKED WOODPECKER, BLACK-RUMPED FLAMEBACK
Dinopium benghalense
 □ 39. STRIPE-BREADED PIED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos (Picoides)*
atratus

Pittas

- 40. INDIAN PITTA *Pitta brachyura*

Starlings and Mynas

- 41. BLACK-HEADED OR BRAHMINY MYNA *Sturnus pagodarum*

Cuckoo-shrikes and Minivets

- 42. COMMON WOODSHRIKE *Tephrodornis pondicerianus*

Babblers

- 43. TICKELL'S OR BUFF-BREASTED BABBLER *Trichastoma (Pellorneum) tickelli*
 □ 44. SNOWY-THROATED OR AUSTEN'S SPOTTED BABBLER *Stachyris chrysaea*
 □ 45. GREY-SIDED LAUGHING-THRUSH *Garrulax caeruleus*

Flycatchers

- 46. TICKELL'S BLUE FLYCATCHER *Cyornis (Muscicapa) tickelliae*

Warblers

- 47. DULL SLATY-BELLIED GROUND WARBLER, GREY-BELLIED TESIA *Tesia cyaniventer*
 □ 48. RUFOUS-CAPPED OR GREY-SIDED BUSH WARBLER *Cettia brunnifrons*

Thrushes and Chats

- 49. RUSTY-BELLIED SHORTWING *Brachypteryx hyperythra* Vu
 □ 50. LESSER SHORTWING *Brachypteryx leucophrys*
 □ 51. BLACK REDSTART *Phoenicurus ochrurus*
 □ 52. ORANGE-HEADED GROUND THRUSH *Zoothera citrina*

Nuthatches and Creepers

- 53. WALL CREEPER *Tichodroma muraria*

Pipits and Wagtails

- 54. RICHARD'S PIPIT *Anthus richardi*
 □ 55. WHITE-BROWED OR LARGE PIED WAGTAIL *Motacilla maderaspatensis*

Flowerpeckers

- 56. TICKELL'S OR PALE-BILLED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*

Weavers

- 57. BLACK-THROATED OR BLACK-BREASTED WEAVER *Ploceus benghalensis*
 □ 58. STREAKED WEAVER *Ploceus manyar*

Appendix 2

Sequence of Bird Orders & Families followed

ORDER Family	PSITTACIFORMES	PASSERIFORMES
	Psittacidae	Eurylaimidae
	CORACIIFORMES	Pittidae
PELECANIFORMES	Alcedinidae	Alaudidae
Phalacrocoracidae	Meropidae	Hirundinidae
Anhingidae	Coraciidae	Laniidae
CICONIIFORMES	UPUPIFORMES	Oriolidae
Ardeidae	Upupidae	Dicruridae
Ciconiidae	BUCEROTIFORMES	Artamidae
ANSERIFORMES	Bucerotidae	Stumidae
Dendrocygnidae	PICIFORMES	Corvidae
Anatidae	Megalaimidae	Campephagidae
FALCONIFORMES	[Capitonidae]	Irenidae
Accipitridae	Indicatoridae	Pycnonotidae
Falconidae	Picidae	Muscicapidae
GALLIFORMES	CUCULIFORMES	Cinclidae
Phasianidae	Cuculidae	Paridae
GRUIFORMES	Centropodidae	Sittidae
Turnicidae	STRIGIFORMES	Certhiidae
Rallidae	Strigidae	Motacillidae
CHARADRIIFORMES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	Dicaeidae
Charadriidae	Caprimulgidae	Nectariniidae
Scolopacidae	APODIFORMES	Zosteropidae
Laridae	Apodidae	Ploceidae
COLUMBIFORMES	TROGONIFORMES	Fringillidae
Columbidae	Trogonidae	Emberizidae

Appendix 3

Ornithological & Conservation Bodies [relevant to Nagaland]

Bombay Natural History Society, Hornbill House, Bhagat Singh Road, Mumbai 400 023; *email*: bnhs@born3.vsnl.net.in ☞ Khonoma Village Council, P.O. Khonoma (contact person: Mr Tsile Sakhire) ☞ **Oriental Bird Club**, c/o The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL, UK; *email*: mail@orientalbirdclub.org ☞ **People's Group, Kohima** (contact persons: Mr Khekiho Sohe and Mr Thomas Kent) ☞ **The Rhino Foundation for Nature in North East India**, c/o Assam Co. Ltd., Guwahati 781 021; *e-mail*: badru1@sancharnet.in ☞ **Worldwide Fund for Nature - India (WWF)** - Assam & Arunachal Pradesh Office, Meghamallar Apartments, Guwahati 781 001.

Journals. *Forktail*, Oriental Bird Club, UK ☞ *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, Mumbai ☞ *Oryx*, Fauna & Flora International, UK. **Newsletters.** *Eco-Waves*, Kohima ☞ *Hornbill*, Mumbai ☞ *Newsletter for Birdwatchers*, No.2205, Oakwood Apartments, Koramangala 3rd Block, 8th Main, Bangalore 560 034 ☞ *Newsletter of The Rhino Foundation for Nature in NE India*, Guwahati ☞ *Oriental Bird Club Bulletin*, UK ☞ *Tigerpaper*, FAO Regional Office for Asia & Pacific, Maliwan Mansion, Bangkok, 10200. **Magazines.** *Environ*, c/o NEWS, 117 Karmani Mansion, 25A Park Street, Kolkata 700 016 ☞ *Sanctuary Asia*, 602, Maker Chamber V, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021.

Appendix 4

Basic information for the visitors

Access

AIR. Dimapur is linked by direct / connecting flights with Guwahati, Kolkata (Calcutta), Delhi and Mumbai (Bombay). Guwahati international airport is 310 km from Dimapur and 380 km from Kohima. Buses, mini buses and taxis are available from or near the airport.

RAIL. The railhead on the main line is at Dimapur having direct trains to Delhi and other major parts of India, all via Guwahati.

ROAD. Nagaland is well connected with all-weather motorable roads with Assam and Manipur. Guwahati city is 290 km from Dimapur and 360 km from Kohima. There is also a good network of all weather roads connecting major towns and district headquarters. Buses, mini buses and taxis are available in some of the towns. Also daily bus services to Guwahati, Jorhat, etc., in Assam and Imphal in Manipur.

Entry formalities

All Indian visitors need Inner Line Permit, which is issued by the Deputy Resident Commissioner at Nagaland House in New Delhi, Kolkata (Calcutta) and Assistant Resident Commissioner at Guwahati and Shillong. For foreigners (only in a group of four or more or married couples), Restricted Area Permit is required, which is issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi; all Indian Missions abroad; FROS in Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai; Resident Commissioner at Nagaland House in New Delhi, and Home Commissioner, Kohima.

Accommodation

Accommodation at Dimapur and Kohima ranges from good hotels and resorts to basic lodges and dormitories. These are owned by various government departments or private individuals.

TOURISM DEPARTMENT. Tourist lodges at Dimapur and Kohima. All these have attached toilets and are usually double-bedded. Hotel Japfu in Kohima provides 2/3 star facilities.

OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. Circuit houses in all district headquarters. Rest houses / inspection bungalows all over the state. All these have attached toilets and are also usually double-bedded.

PRIVATE. Many hotels in Dimapur and Kohima with attached toilets.

CAMPING. So far there was no serious effort from any corner but excellent opportunity is there all over the state.

Places to eat

International cuisine is available at Tourism department's hotel *Japfu* at Kohima. Excellent local dishes are available all over. Various Indian dishes can be obtained, both vegetarian and non-vegetarian. There are large numbers of restaurants in Dimapur and Kohima providing Indian and Chinese food. The roadside *dhabas* along the national highway offers very cheap but fresh food, often cooked in front of the visitors. Both tea and coffee are available in most of the places.

When to visit

Best time to visit the wilderness areas is from November to April and sometimes depending upon monsoon, from October to May. During this time, besides the resident species, a large number of winter migrants and altitudinal migrants can be seen. For breeding birds, summer months are best but movement becomes difficult due to landslides while many *kutchas* roads become unmotorable. Walking in the forest also becomes difficult during monsoon due to leeches.

Glossary

Dhaba:	Eating places along the highways (some sort of local inns with semi-open air restaurant) river islets and tracts.
Casque:	an extension on the upper side of the bill, especially in hornbills.
Colonial:	nesting or roosting in colonies.
Endemic:	restricted or confined to a particular country or region.
Gregarious:	Living in groups or communities.
Gular:	On or of the throat.
Jhum:	slash-and-burn shifting cultivation of the hill tribes. In this method a patch of forest is cleared and burnt followed by planting of crops. After using the plot for a couple of years, they again shift to another area thus destroying large forested areas.
Jhumiya:	one who practise <i>jhum</i> .
Kutchas road:	unmetalled or gravelled road.
Nocturnal:	active at night.
Nullah:	a stream or rivulet.
Race:	subspecies.
Underparts:	throat, breast, belly, etc., of a bird
Upperparts:	nape, back, etc., of a bird

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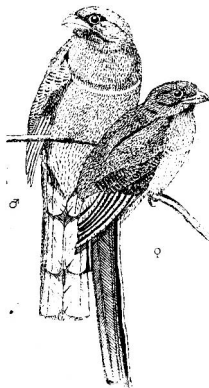
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Redheaded Trogon

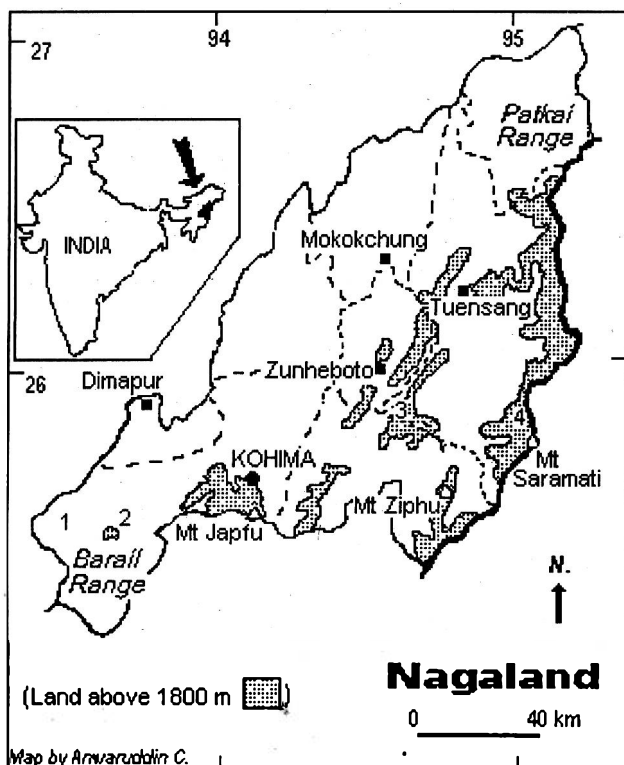
(Family/Group)

Babblers 29,40
 Barbets 25
 Bee-eaters 25
 Broadbills 26
 Bulbuls 29
 Buntings 37
 Bustard-quails 22,39
 Cormorants 20, 38
 Coucals 23
 Crows, Magpies, Jays, etc. 28
 Cuckoos 23
 Cuckoo-shrikes, Minivets 31,40
 Curlews, Sandpipers, Snipe 24
 Darter 20
 Dippers 35
 Drongos 27
 Ducks and Geese 20, 38
 Fairy Bluebird, Ioras, Leafbirds 28
 Falcons 21
 Finches 37
 Finfoots 39
 Flowerpeckers 36,40
 Flycatchers 32,40
 Frogmouths 24
 Grebes 38
 Gulls and Terns 22
 Hawks, Vultures, etc. 21, 38
 Herons, Egrets, Bitterns 20, 38
 Hoopoe 25
 Honeyguide 26
 Hornbills 25
 Jacanas 39
 Kingfishers 25,39
 Larks 26
 Monarch Flycatchers 32
 Munias 38
 Nightjars 24,39
 Nuthatches and Creepers 35,40
 Orioles 27
 Owls 24,39
 Parrots 23
 Pheasants, Partridges, Quails 21, 38
 Pigeons, Doves 22,39
 Pipits and Wagtails 35,40
 Pittas 26,40
 Plovers, Sandpipers, Snipes 22,39
 Rails and Coots 22,39
 Rollers 25
 Shrikes 27
 Sparrows 36
 Starlings, Mynas 28,40
 Stilts, Avocets 24
 Stone curlews, Thick-knees 24

Storks 20, 38
 Sunbirds, Spiderhunters 36
 Swallows 27
 Swallow-shrikes, Wood Swallows 27
 Swifts 24,39
 Thrushes and Chats 34,40
 Tits or Titmice 35
 Tree Creepers 35
 Trogons 24
 Warblers 33,40
 Weavers 36,40
 White-eyes 36
 Woodpeckers 26,39

(Species with notes)

Babbler, Wedge-billed Wren 17
 Barbet, Great Hill 16
 Barwing, Streak-throated 18
 Cochoa, Green; Purple 18
 Cormorant, Great or Large 11
 Crow, Jungle, Large-billed 17
 Cuckoo, Large Hawk 14
 Darter, Oriental 11
 Duck, White-winged Wood 11
 Eagle, Black 12
 Falcon, Amur 12
 Heron, White-bellied 11
 Honeyguide, Orange-rumped 16
 Hornbill, Brown; Rufous-necked;
 Wreathed 15; Oriental Pied;
 Great Pied 16
 Junglefowl, Red 13
 Kite, Black-winged 11
 Laughing-thrush, Yellow-throated;
 Striped 17; Brown-capped 18
 Magpie, Red-billed Blue 17
 Myna, Bank 17
 Nuthatch, Beautiful 19
 Owl, Grass 14, Spot-bellied Eagle 15
 Partridge, Mountain Bamboo 12
 Pheasant, Kaleej; Mrs Hume's;
 Grey Peacock 13
 Pigeon, Green Imperial; Mountain
 Imperial; Pale-capped 14
 Pitta, Blue-naped 16; Hooded 17
 Quail, Manipur Bush 12
 Sibia, Beautiful; Grey 18
 Snipe, Wood 14
 Sparrow, House; Tree 19
 Swift, Khasi Hills, Dark-rumped 15
 Teal, Lesser Whistling 11
 Tragopan, Blyth's 12
 Weaver, Baya 19
 Yuhina, White-naped 18



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